

N. Dak., for an amendment to the free-alcohol law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Alfred Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary A. Bradford—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William Carpenter (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Petition of the National Convention for the Extension of Foreign Commerce in the United States, for a dual tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUFF: Petition of General Alexander Hayes Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, against the abolition of pension agencies—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of the Association of Army Nurses of the Civil War, for bill H. R. 21379, to pension volunteer Army nurses—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of A. G. Reid Post, No. 105, Grand Army of the Republic, of Butler, Pa., favoring amending the act of Congress approved March 2, 1903—Public, No. 134—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of the Pennsylvania State Camp and the National Camp, Patriotic Order of Sons of America, for bill S. 4403—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of the National Editorial Association of the United States, for bill H. R. 22476—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Fruit Growers' Association of Bedford County, Pa., for an amendment to bill H. R. 19750—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of David F. Kirby—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of H. P. Kohn—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of A. E. Yoell, of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, against Japanese subjects of the labor class entering the United States—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Guild of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., for the Beveridge-Parsons child-labor bill—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. MCKINLEY of Illinois: Petition of S. Z. Burrow et al., of Cowden, Ill., for the Littlefield bill (H. R. 13655)—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER: Petition of the State board of agriculture of Kansas, for such reciprocal treaties with foreign nations as shall enlarge the market for products of American farms—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Housell Halfield (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of the National Board of Trade, for repeal of the tariff on works of art—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PAGE: Petition of citizens of Monroe, N. C., for the enactment of interstate reciprocal demurrage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of business men of Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., against reduction of pay of railway mail clerks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STERLING: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: Petition of citizens of New York, against any statutes to contract the volume of the "medium of exchange"—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, petition of Edgar T. Gaddis, against the no-fee provision of the service pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Congregational ministers of Greater New York, for an investigation of affairs in the Kongo Free State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Petition of the Hudson News, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Jewett Piano Company, for an amendment to the free-alcohol bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WEBB: Petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, for enactment of bill H. R. 6016—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WHARTON: Petition of the National Convention for the Extension of Foreign Commerce of the United States, for a dual tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, February 15, 1907.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. HANSBROUGH, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

TITLE TO COAL LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, with the accompanying schedules, showing the area of coal lands in each township or fraction thereof in certain States, title to which has passed from the United States, etc.; which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed.

ACCEPTANCE OF GOLD CUP.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, requesting that permission be granted Mr. Leslie Combs, formerly minister of the United States to Guatemala and Honduras and now minister to Peru, to accept a gold cup presented to him by the President of Guatemala as a souvenir of the peace conference on board the U. S. S. *Marblehead*; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS DOCUMENTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, transmitting schedules of papers and documents which are not needed in the transaction of the public business and which have no permanent value or historical interest.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The communication will be referred to the Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, and the Chair appoints as such committee on the part of the Senate the Senator from Alabama [Mr. PETTUS] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. The Secretary will notify the House of the appointment.

SPECIAL EMPLOYEES OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 8th instant, a list of the number and compensation of all special employees in the Commission during the fiscal year 1906 and at the present time; which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table, and be printed.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. DRYDEN presented the credentials of Frank O. Briggs, chosen by the legislature of the State of New Jersey a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1907; which were read, and ordered to be filed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 7515) to authorize the Missouri River Improvement Company, a Montana corporation, to construct a dam or dams across the Missouri River with amendments; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate to the following bills:

H. R. 4678. An act granting an increase of pension to John F. Casper;

H. R. 17334. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Power;

H. R. 20605. An act granting a pension to Mary E. P. Barr;

H. R. 21175. An act granting a pension to Martin J. Flagstad;

H. R. 21529. An act granting an increase of pension to Charlotte Game;

H. R. 21808. An act granting an increase of pension to Levi Mitchell;

H. R. 22101. An act granting a pension to Mack Rittenberry;

H. R. 22264. An act granting an increase of pension to Sibby Barnhill;

H. R. 22282. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Lunn;

H. R. 22443. An act granting an increase of pension to Lyman S. Strickland;

H. R. 24323. An act granting an increase of pension to Talcott M. Brown; and

H. R. 23870. An act granting an increase of pension to America J. Austin.

The message further announced that the House had passed the following bills; in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 23720. An act to aid the Council City and Solomon River Railroad Company; and

H. R. 25366. An act to authorize the New Orleans and Great Northern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Pearl River in the State of Mississippi.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 24538) making appropriations for the diplomatic and consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908.

The message further returned to the Senate in compliance with its request the bill (S. 3002) granting an increase of pension to David C. Johnston.

The message further announced that the House had agreed to the concurrent resolution of the Senate requesting the President to return to the Senate the bill (S. 5854) granting an increase of pension to John W. McWilliams, the beneficiary being dead.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills; and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

S. 5699. An act granting an increase of pension to Adelaide D. Merritt;

S. 5836. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel Loosley;

S. 5854. An act granting an increase of pension to John W. McWilliams;

S. 5886. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Hood;

S. 5912. An act granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Green;

S. 5991. An act granting an increase of pension to George F. Ford;

S. 6050. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward W. Galligan;

S. 6137. An act granting an increase of pension to Fannie L. Pike;

S. 6139. An act granting an increase of pension to Eliza Brusie;

S. 6143. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Northrop;

S. 6145. An act granting an increase of pension to Enoch Bolles;

S. 6205. An act granting a pension to Hansford G. Gilkeson;

S. 6223. An act granting an increase of pension to William E. Cummin;

S. 6233. An act granting an increase of pension to George E. Vanderwalker;

S. 6273. An act granting an increase of pension to William J. Wells;

S. 6278. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Humble;

S. 6325. An act granting an increase of pension to David A. Edwards;

S. 6350. An act granting an increase of pension to Silas G. Clark;

S. 6351. An act granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. West;

S. 6372. An act granting an increase of pension to Marvin Osgood;

S. 6408. An act granting a pension to Mary Louise McLean;

S. 6431. An act granting an increase of pension to R. Smith Coats;

S. 6436. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Kelsey;

S. 6459. An act granting an increase of pension to Ellen Carpenter;

S. 6532. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Daniels;

S. 6571. An act granting an increase of pension to William I. Ross;

S. 6573. An act granting an increase of pension to John A. Williams;

S. 6582. An act granting an increase of pension to Moses Rowell;

S. 6584. An act granting an increase of pension to John Heath;

S. 6587. An act granting an increase of pension to Marcus M. Currier;

S. 6588. An act granting an increase of pension to Arthur Hathorn;

S. 6589. An act granting an increase of pension to Washington D. Gray;

S. 6590. An act granting an increase of pension to Theron Hamner;

S. 6623. An act granting an increase of pension to Mollie J. Mitchell;

S. 6624. An act granting an increase of pension to Alvin N. D. Kite;

S. 6625. An act granting an increase of pension to Anderson Henry;

S. 6633. An act granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Wright;

S. 6637. An act granting an increase of pension to James J. Eubank;

S. 6656. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli M. Skinner;

S. 6670. An act granting an increase of pension to Dana H. McDuffee;

S. 6671. An act granting an increase of pension to Horace P. Marshall;

S. 6687. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Mahaney;

S. 6703. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Niblock;

S. 6706. An act granting an increase of pension to James T. Stewart;

S. 6708. An act granting an increase of pension to Columbus B. Mason;

S. 6710. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. Way;

S. 6722. An act granting an increase of pension to William Arnold;

S. 6732. An act granting an increase of pension to John Trefry;

S. 6733. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna D. Barnes;

S. 6736. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Tracy;

S. 6769. An act granting an increase of pension to James T. McReynolds;

S. 6793. An act granting an increase of pension to Simon Peter Wallerson;

S. 6800. An act granting an increase of pension to Esther Eldridge;

S. 6811. An act granting an increase of pension to James Carpenter, jr.;

S. 6820. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Bullard;

S. 6823. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Holsey;

S. 6827. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore J. Sweeting;

S. 6828. An act granting an increase of pension to Walter D. Greene;

S. 6830. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel L. Seavey;

S. 6835. An act granting an increase of pension to George Maybury;

S. 6872. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Winnipeg, Yankton and Gulf Railroad Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Yankton, S. Dak.;"

S. 6875. An act granting an increase of pension to Lemuel T. Williams;

S. 6876. An act granting an increase of pension to Jesse L. Pritchard;

S. 6914. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert T. Barr;

S. 6915. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel G. Healy;

S. 6916. An act granting an increase of pension to Nathan E. Stover;

S. 6933. An act granting an increase of pension to Fredrick Middaugh;

S. 6935. An act granting an increase of pension to William R. Neil;

S. 6936. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert Jenkins;

S. 6937. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Rosbrugh;

S. 6943. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis A. Grant;

S. 6947. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Brough;

S. 6948. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Nash;
 S. 6957. An act granting an increase of pension to Hiram Siegfried;
 S. 6958. An act granting an increase of pension to Keziah Walker;
 S. 6960. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Ashton;
 S. 6963. An act granting an increase of pension to William B. Sayles;
 S. 6964. An act granting an increase of pension to Silas N. Palmer;
 S. 7025. An act granting an increase of pension to James C. West;
 S. 7053. An act granting an increase of pension to Solomon Draper;
 S. 6933. An act granting an increase of pension to Fredrick Carel;
 S. 7060. An act granting an increase of pension to John Hager;
 S. 7062. An act granting an increase of pension to John Monroe;
 S. 7066. An act granting an increase of pension to Timothy Drew;
 S. 7067. An act granting an increase of pension to Edmund Fillo;
 S. 7069. An act granting an increase of pension to Marshall Johnson;
 S. 7074. An act granting an increase of pension to William Jenkins;
 S. 7075. An act granting an increase of pension to John S. Lewis;
 S. 7094. An act granting an increase of pension to George B. Drake;
 S. 7101. An act granting an increase of pension to Catherine Matimore;
 S. 7105. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel Baker;
 S. 7119. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Boxmeyer;
 S. 7157. An act granting an increase of pension to Austin S. Dunning;
 S. 7161. An act granting an increase of pension to George A. Tyler;
 S. 7162. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Sheckler;
 S. 7174. An act granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Faggart;
 S. 7175. An act granting an increase of pension to Adline Mabry;
 S. 7192. An act granting an increase of pension to Noah Jarvis;
 S. 7193. An act granting an increase of pension to David C. Benjamin;
 S. 7220. An act granting an increase of pension to Nancy Bethel;
 S. 7243. An act granting an increase of pension to Justus B. Coomer;
 S. 7246. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Berry;
 S. 7265. An act granting an increase of pension to John R. McCoy;
 S. 7293. An act granting an increase of pension to John White;
 S. 7294. An act granting an increase of pension to William P. Pattison;
 S. 7295. An act granting an increase of pension to Gabriel Campbell;
 S. 7335. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Burt;
 S. 7337. An act granting a pension to Henry W. Blair;
 S. 7339. An act granting a pension to Julia C. R. Baird;
 S. 7349. An act granting an increase of pension to Luke M. Lewis;
 S. 7350. An act granting an increase of pension to Richard Dodge;
 S. 7353. An act granting an increase of pension to Augusta T. Eichholtz;
 S. 7356. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Schlosser;
 S. 7358. An act granting an increase of pension to David Turner;
 S. 7361. An act granting an increase of pension to George Downing;

S. 7377. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Collins;
 S. 7378. An act granting a pension to Giles M. Caton;
 S. 7384. An act granting an increase of pension to Orson B. Johnson;
 S. 7398. An act granting an increase of pension to Page G. Potter;
 S. 7402. An act granting an increase of pension to Francis H. De Castro;
 S. 7428. An act granting an increase of pension to Helen C. Lettenmayer;
 S. 7445. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Freese;
 S. 7475. An act granting an increase of pension to William D. Hudson;
 S. 7484. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Coover;
 S. 7486. An act granting an increase of pension to Byron A. Williams;
 S. 7488. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Putnam;
 S. 7489. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert C. Wagner;
 S. 7505. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael Bogue;
 S. 7513. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander M. Cowgill;
 S. 7543. An act granting an increase of pension to Robert B. McCumber;
 S. 7554. An act granting an increase of pension to Amelia R. Randolph;
 S. 7556. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Spanton;
 S. 7558. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary Morgan;
 S. 7566. An act granting an increase of pension to John Anslow;
 S. 7617. An act granting an increase of pension to Victor H. Coffman;
 S. 7623. An act granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Kumler;
 S. 7640. An act granting an increase of pension to Stephen H. S. Cook;
 S. 7672. An act granting an increase of pension to Elvina Adams;
 S. 7673. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Jordan;
 S. 7724. An act granting an increase of pension to Paul J. Christian;
 S. 7740. An act granting an increase of pension to Dwight Simpson;
 S. 7744. An act granting a pension to Josephine Brackett;
 S. 7919. An act granting an increase of pension to John D. Abel;
 S. 7998. An act granting an increase of pension to George N. Julian;
 H. R. 20990. An act to create a new division of the southern judicial district of Iowa and to provide for terms of court at Ottumwa, Iowa, and for a clerk for said court, and for other purposes;
 H. R. 21204. An act to amend section 4446 of the Revised Statutes, relating to licensed masters, mates, engineers, and pilots; and
 H. R. 21383. An act providing that terms of the circuit court of the United States for the western district and of the district court of the United States for the northern division of the western district of the State of Washington be held at Bellingham.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the State of Kansas, in favor of the enactment of legislation to provide pensions for survivors of what is known as the "Battle of Beechers Island" and their widows; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry memorials of citizens of Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Ohio, New York, Virginia, Indiana, Tennessee, Vermont, Maryland, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Kansas, Georgia, Kentucky, West Virginia, and of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Woman's Christian Temperance Unions of Charlestown, Fredericksburg, Kendallville,

and of the congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, all in the State of Indiana, praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Merchant Tailors' National Protective Association of America, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FRYE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Skowhegan and Winthrop, in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE. I present a petition signed by the governor of the State and members of the legislature of Massachusetts in favor of a revision of the tariff laws. I ask that the petition be read, printed in the RECORD, together with the names, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the petition was read, and referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

BOSTON, MASS., January 30, 1907.

To the President and the Congress of the United States:

Believing heartily in the mission of Secretary Root to establish closer relations between the peoples of America, and being also of the opinion that tariff laws should be changed as conditions change, we indorse the attitude in behalf of tariff revision taken by the late National Foreign Trade Convention at Washington.

We indorse the principle there approved of the creation of maximum and minimum tariff schedules to be applied without the intervention of treaties, but otherwise following the general precedent of the reciprocity clause in the McKinley tariff in favor of such countries as will make concessions to us.

We further favor the establishment, as argued by the convention, of a tariff commission that shall impartially investigate and report from time to time to Congress when schedules appear to be in need of modification, whether in cases where duties once needed for the protection of American industries have become or may become obsolete or unnecessary, or, on the other hand, where new industries may require new protection or new expenses further revenue.

In all cases of tariff revision, however, the test should be, not "Is such a duty demanded?" but "Is such a duty needed?"

We respectfully urge upon the President and the Congress immediate action along these lines, and should the limitation of time make this impossible in the present session of Congress, we respectfully petition the President to use the powers placed in his hands for the consideration of this subject without further delay.

CURTIS GUILD, JR.,

Governor.

WILLIAM D. CHAPPLE,

President of the Senate.

JOHN N. COLE,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SENATORS.

Thomas F. Cassidy, Democrat, Adams, Berkshire; William H. Felker, Republican, Northampton, Berkshire, Hampshire, and Hampden; Thomas W. Williams, Republican, Attleborough, First Bristol; Frank M. Chace, Republican, Fall River, Second Bristol; William J. Bullock, Republican, New Bedford, Third Bristol; Eben S. S. Keith, Republican, Bourne, Cape; William R. Salter, Republican, Lynn, First Essex; William D. Chapple, Republican, Salem, Second Essex; James F. Shaw, Republican, Manchester, Third Essex; Harry P. Morse, Republican, Haverhill, Fourth Essex; Joseph Donovan, Republican, Lawrence, Fifth Essex; George J. Galland, Republican, Amherst, Franklin and Hampshire; William P. Hayes, Democrat, Springfield, First Hampden; Daniel D. Mahoney, Democrat, Chicopee, Second Hampden; James H. Vahey, Republican, Independent, Democrat, Watertown, First Middlesex; Frederick J. Macleod, Democrat, Cambridge, Second Middlesex; Elmer A. Stevens, Republican, Somerville, Third Middlesex; John J. Mitchell, Democrat, Marlborough, Fifth Middlesex; Herbert S. Riley, Republican, Woburn, Sixth Middlesex; John H. McManmon, Democrat, Lowell, Eighth Middlesex; Charles F. Jenney, Republican, Hyde Park, First Norfolk; William O. Faxon, Republican, Stoughton, Second Norfolk; Frank G. Wheatley, Republican, Abington, First Plymouth; George H. Garfield, Republican, Brockton, Second Plymouth; Alfred S. Hall, Republican, Revere, First Suffolk; James J. Mellen, Democrat, Boston, Second Suffolk; Edward W. Dixon, Democrat, Boston, Third Suffolk; Thomas F. Curley, Democrat, Boston, Fourth Suffolk; Frank J. Linnahan, Democrat, Boston, Sixth Suffolk; William W. Clarke, Democrat, Boston, Seventh Suffolk; Edward J. Bromberg, Republican, Boston, Ninth Suffolk; Arthur M. Taft, Republican, Worcester, First Worcester; John Lovell Johnson, Republican, Fitchburg, Third Worcester; Charles N. Prouty, Republican, Spencer, Worcester and Hampden.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Barnstable.—Thomas Pattison, Republican, Barnstable; Clenric H. Cahoon, Republican, Harwich; Lorenzo D. Baker, Jr., Republican, Wellfleet.

Berkshire.—Hugh P. Drysdale, Republican, North Adams; S. John Lamoureux, Republican, North Adams; Arthur H. Streeter, Republican, Adams; John F. Prindle, Democrat, Williamstown; William Turtle, Republican, Pittsfield; Charles H. Shaylor, Republican, Lee; George H. Blodgett, Republican, Sheffield.

Bristol.—William L. Robinson, Republican, Mansfield; Michael J. Kenney, Republican, Taunton; William M. Dean, Republican, Taunton; Charles H. Macomber, Republican, Berkley; Henry F. Taber, Repub-

* Senator Riley, in signing the petition, changed the phraseology of the last paragraph so as to make it read as follows: "We respectfully urge upon the President and Congress immediate action along these lines as may seem to them advisable."

lican, Acushnet; Joseph A. Gauthier, Republican, New Bedford; Samuel Ross, Republican, New Bedford; Andrew P. Doyle, Republican, New Bedford; Nathaniel P. Sowle, Republican, New Bedford; William H. Cook, Republican, Fall River; Thomas F. Higgins, Democrat, Fall River; Joseph A. Parks, Democrat, Fall River; David P. Keefe, Republican, Fall River; Joseph Turner, Republican, Fall River.

Essex.—Samuel L. Porter, Republican, Amesbury; William H. Trudel, Republican, Haverhill; Leslie K. Morse, Republican, Haverhill; Arthur L. Nason, Republican, Haverhill; George Bunting, Republican, Methuen; Emil J. Muehlig, Republican, Lawrence; William A. Keller, Democrat, Lawrence; George S. J. Hyde, Republican, Lawrence; William J. Graham, Democrat, Lawrence; John N. Cole, Republican, Andover; John F. Cook, Republican, Haverhill; James B. Carbery, Democrat, Peabody; William E. Dorman, Republican, Lynn; John H. McKenney, Republican, Lynn; Charles C. Johnson, Republican, Nahant; Matthew McCann, Republican, Lynn; Herbert M. Forristall, Democrat, Saugus; Philip A. Kiely, Democrat, Lynn; Frank W. Goodwin, Republican, Marblehead; Thomas L. Davis, Democrat, Salem; Robert E. Pollock, Republican, Salem; G. Arthur Bodwell, Republican, Salem; Ralph T. Parker, Republican Independent, Rockport; Oscar H. Ewing, Republican, Ipswich; Clarence J. Fogg, Republican, Newburyport; Samuel F. Coffin, Democrat, West Newbury.

Franklin.—Lyman W. Griswold, Republican, Greenfield.

Hampden.—Ernest E. Hobson, Republican, Palmer; William F. Cook, Republican, West Springfield; George D. Green, Republican, Ludlow; Edwin F. Leonard, Republican, Springfield; John C. Bennett, Democrat, Springfield; Daniel H. Morgan, Republican, Springfield; Frank G. Hodskins, Republican, Springfield; Ernest Dalton, Republican, Chicopee; Andrew F. Healy, Democrat, Holyoke; Adam Leining, Republican, Holyoke; Thomas J. Dillon, Democrat, Holyoke; James H. Bryan, Democrat, Westfield.

Hampshire.—Calvin Coolidge, Republican, Northampton; Darwin E. Lyman, Republican, Cummington; Alvin L. Wright, Republican, South Hadley; John H. Schoonmaker, Republican, Ware.

Middlesex.—Manuel Andrew, Democrat, Cambridge; William M. Hogan, Democrat, Cambridge; Fred L. Beunke, Republican, Cambridge; George A. Giles, Republican, Cambridge; Julius Meyers, Republican, Cambridge; Samuel D. Elmore, Republican, Cambridge; George W. Long, Republican, Cambridge; Harry N. Stearns, Republican, Cambridge; Elias B. Bishop, Republican, Newton; Patrick J. Duane, Democrat, Waltham; Martin T. Hall, Democrat, Natick; Harry N. Winch, Republican, Framingham; Fred F. Trull, Republican, Hudson; Waldo Spaulding, Republican, Pepperell; Albion F. Parmenter, Republican, Wayland; Charles J. Wier, Republican, Lowell; John F. Meehan, Democrat, Lowell; Martin F. Conley, Democrat, Lowell; Charles F. Varnum, Republican, Lowell; William E. Westall, Republican, Lowell; John B. Lewis, Jr., Democrat Independent candidate, Reading; Andrew R. Linscott, Republican, Woburn; Chas. A. Deau, Democrat, Wakefield; James Chambers, Republican, Everett; Sidney B. Keene, Republican, Somerville; Robert Luce, Republican, Somerville; Charles V. Blanchard, Republican, Somerville; William L. Waugh, Republican, Somerville; Barker B. Howard, Republican, Medford; Charles H. Brown, Republican, Medford; Horace D. Hardy, Republican, Arlington; Joseph O. Wellington, Republican, Belmont; James A. Jones, Republican, Stoneham.

Nantucket.—Ellenwood B. Coleman, Republican, Nantucket.

Norfolk.—Joseph Walker, Republican, Brookline; Frederick G. Katzmann, Republican, Hyde Park; Edward B. Draper, Republican, Canton; Edward J. Sandberg, Republican, Quincy; Russell B. Worster, Republican, Weymouth; Louis B. Flye, Republican Independent, Holbrook; Edward J. Fuller, Republican, Sharon; Frederick L. Fisher, Republican, Norwood; Fred Oscar Johnson, Republican, Wellesley.

Plymouth.—Alfred S. Burns, Democrat, Plymouth; Joseph J. Shepherd, Republican, Pembroke; Melvin S. Nash, Republican, Hanover; E. Alden Dyer, Republican, Whitman; Robert T. Delano, Republican, Wareham; Joseph E. Beals, Republican, Middleborough; Roland M. Keith, Republican, Bridgewater; Edward Gilmore, Democrat, Brockton; James Sidney Allen, Republican, Brockton; Portus B. Hancock, Democrat, Brockton; Ezra W. Clark, Republican, Brockton.

Suffolk.—Lewis B. McKie, Republican, Boston; Joseph J. Murley, Democrat, Boston; Michael H. Fitzgerald, Democrat, Boston; John F. Sullivan, Democrat, Boston; Daniel J. McDonald, Democrat, Boston; Timothy J. Buckley, Democrat, Boston; William F. Murray, Jr., Democrat, Boston; Richard S. Teeling, Democrat, Boston; Thomas F. Driscoll, Democrat, Chelsea; Thomas J. Grady, Democrat, Boston; John Quinn, Jr., Democrat, Boston; Timothy F. Callahan, Democrat, Boston; Daniel L. Sullivan, Republican, Boston; J. Bernard Ferber, Republican, Boston; Malcolm E. Nichols, Republican, Boston; March G. Bennett, Republican, Boston; Grafton D. Cushing, Republican, Boston; William E. Chester, Republican, Boston; Chas. W. Paradise, Republican, Boston; William L. V. Newton, Democrat, Boston; William F. Higgins, Democrat, Boston; Patrick H. O'Connor, Democrat, Boston; John H. Toland, Democrat, Boston; William J. Lyons, Democrat, Boston; John M. McDonald, Democrat, Boston; James J. Conboy, Democrat, Boston; Michael J. McEtrick, Democrat, Boston; Daniel J. McCarthy, Democrat, Boston; Daniel J. Curley, Jr., Democrat, Boston; Thomas J. Fay, Democrat, Boston; William Hoag, Republican, Boston; Charles A. Malley, Republican, Boston; Fred E. Bolton, Republican, Boston; Edwin T. McKnight, Republican, Boston; Jacob H. Mock, Republican, Boston; Walter A. Webster, Republican, Boston; John J. Conway, Democrat, Boston; A. S. Parker, Republican, Boston; Gideon B. Abbott, Republican, Boston; Henry S. Clark, Republican, Boston; Samuel H. Mildram, Republican, Boston; Michael J. Coyle, Democrat, Boston; Charles D. B. Fisk, Republican, Boston; William M. Robinson, Republican, Boston; Deloss M. Bristol, Republican, Winthrop; Ernest H. Pierce, Republican, Revere.

Worcester.—James Oliver, Republican, Athol; Atherton D. Converse, Republican, Winchendon; William F. Learned, Republican, Gardner; Alvin F. Bailey, Republican, Barre; Charles B. Blair, Republican, Warren; Eleixis Boyer, Jr., Democrat, Southbridge; Frank Collette, Jr., Republican, Spencer; William F. Hagerty, Democrat, Webster; Hiram W. Loring, Republican, Shrewsbury; William J. Potter, Republican, Northborough; Clesson Kenney, Republican, Leominster; M. Frederick O'Connell, Democrat, Fitchburg; Henry O. Sawyer, Republican, Fitchburg; Edward H. O'Brien, Democrat, Worcester; John F. McGrath, Democrat, Worcester; Lucian B. Stone, Republican, Worcester; John H. Pickford, Republican, Worcester; Henry E. Dean, Republican, Worcester; Elmer C. Potter, Republican, Worcester; Henry F. Rice, Republican, Sutton.

Mr. McCUMBER. I present a memorial of sundry citizens of White Earth, N. Dak., remonstrating against the recent

Executive order relative to acquiring title to Government land. The memorial is short, and I ask that it be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

There being no objection, the memorial was referred to the Committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Adopted by unanimous vote of the citizens of White Earth, N. Dak., in public gathering on February 1, 1907, at which there were assembled, notwithstanding one of the most severe storms of the winter, fifty-five people, and every citizen voting for the resolution.

Be it enacted by the citizens of White Earth, Ward County, N. Dak., That whereas the homestead law, as recently interpreted by the Department in not allowing an absence from the land for any reason without such absence being considered a breaking of the residence and thus necessitating fourteen months of residence thereafter, has resulted in great hardship to settlers of this vicinity, and especially during the severe winter which North Dakota is now experiencing, we hereby extend our hearty thanks and appreciation to Senator HANSBROUGH and our Representatives in Congress for their efforts in securing the passage of the resolution granting to settlers a leave of absence for three months, beginning with January 18, 1907; and be it

Further resolved, That we as citizens in a homestead country who know the facts and conditions in our vicinity, do vigorously protest against and repudiate the aspersions and insinuations contained in the order of the President, dated January 25, 1907, that the people of this country are engaging in wholesale perjury and fraud in acquiring title to Government land, we believe that the order is unnecessary and is one that, where it may prevent one case of fraud, will injure a thousand honest settlers, and we demand that the order, providing for an investigation before any evidence of title be given when final proof is made, be revoked; or that the Department show by immediate results that it is in a position to investigate proofs immediately and thus avoid the injustice of delay to thousands of settlers who are honest and must commute in order to get means for their support and to earn a living on their land.

Resolved further, That copies of this resolution be mailed to each of our Congressmen, and to our State assemblymen from this district.

Mr. McCUMBER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Drayton and Grand Forks, in the State of North Dakota, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of sundry citizens of Unity, N. H., and a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Webster, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the petition of Henry F. Hollis, of Concord, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to repeal the duty on cheap cotton goods known as "splits," which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented the petition of J. E. Klock, principal of the State Normal School, of Plymouth, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to apply a portion of the proceeds from the sale of public lands to the State normal schools of the United States for the advancement of instruction in agriculture and manual training; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Citizens' Business League, of Milwaukee, Wis., praying that an appropriation be made for a scientific investigation into the industrial condition of woman and child workers of the United States; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Washington, D. C., praying that an appropriation be made to complete the grading and macadamizing of Pennsylvania avenue extended SE., in that city; which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PLATT presented a memorial of sundry Methodist Episcopal ministers of Rochester, N. Y., remonstrating against the repeal of the present anticanteen law; which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Guild of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the employment of child labor; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hermon, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of Fuller Post, No. 246, Grand Army of the Republic, of Little Valley, N. Y.; of Cameron Post, No. 79, and of the executive committee, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of New York, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation abolishing the pension agencies throughout the country; which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of New York, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DEPEW presented petitions of sundry citizens of Onondaga County, Minoa, Nelson, Dunkirk, and Olean, all in the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON presented petitions of the Monitor Drill Company and of the North St. Paul (Minn.) Casket Company, in the State of Minnesota, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Minneapolis and Duluth, in the State of Minnesota, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cameron, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I present a concurrent resolution passed by the legislature of the State of North Dakota with respect to grain inspection and grain grading. As this matter is likely to give rise to some discussion, there being an item in the agricultural appropriation bill on the subject, I ask that the concurrent resolution may be printed in the RECORD for the information of the Senate.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Senate bill No. 82, introduced by Mr. Cashel.]

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

Be it resolved by the senate of North Dakota (the house concurring): Whereas the Wisconsin grain grading and inspection law at Superior, Wis., is the legally established market for the grains of this State, the State being represented by a commissioner on the board that regulates the same to whom it contributes a portion of his salary; and

Whereas the operations of the law are now tied up in the courts and inoperative, being bitterly opposed by the railroads, elevators, and boards of trade operating under the Minnesota grain grading and inspection law, thereby destroying competition, to the great injury of the farmers of this State; and

Whereas the Minnesota law is not satisfactory in its dockage and in allowing terminal elevators to doctor wheat by scouring and mixing inferior grades, thereby advancing the grade and shipping out a greater amount of higher grades of wheat than were taken in, thus making unnatural gains for the elevators and a corresponding loss to the grain growers, besides degrading the quality of our wheat in the markets of the world; and

Whereas there are frequently losses to shippers through defective cars, being so either when loaded or by rough handling when in transit or in the terminal yards, causing numerous losses not accounted for: Therefore, be it

Resolved, That this legislative assembly, composed of the representatives of the farmers and business interests of the State, believing that there should be free, open, competitive markets for our products, and that we should receive just value therefor, do respectfully request and urge—

First. That all opposition be withdrawn from the establishment of an equitable grain grading and inspection law at Superior, Wis., giving to us a competitive market.

Second. That the legislative assembly of the State of Minnesota be requested to amend its grain grading and inspection laws, establishing grain hospitals for customers only, and prohibiting terminal elevators from shipping out more grain of a given grade than was received in.

Third. That the legislative assembly of the State of Wisconsin be also requested to amend its grain grading and inspection laws to harmonize with the requests set forth in the second article of this resolution, and to prohibit a few persons from controlling the storage capacity of an elevator to the detriment of the many.

Fourth. That the suction draft be prohibited before grain is weighed and dockage taken, and the value of the dockage be accounted for and paid to the owner of the grain from which it was taken.

Fifth. That a car inspection be established in each of these States to ascertain the exact condition of cars arriving loaded with grain and that all defective cars be specifically noted and reported to the head of the grain inspection department where they entered and a duplicate notice thereof sent to the company to which the car belonged; and be it further

Resolved, That should we fail through these recommendations and requests to procure a redress of these grievances, we respectfully urge the grain growers of this State to cooperate for the purpose of building local and terminal elevators; and be it further

Resolved, That we favor a national grain grading and inspection law that will be uniform in all the States, thus abolishing the special system in each State; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of state be requested to send a copy of these resolutions to each of our representatives in both branches of Congress, also one each to the secretary of state, the president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives of the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota, and to the presidents of the boards of trade of Superior, Wis., and Duluth, Minn.

R. S. LEWIS,
President of the Senate.

JAMES W. FOLEY,

Secretary of the Senate.

TREADWELL TWICHELL,

Speaker of the House.

P. D. NORTON,

Chief Clerk of the House.

I, James W. Foley, secretary of the senate, do hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution originated in and was adopted by

the senate of the tenth legislative assembly of the State of North Dakota and was concurred in by the house of representatives.

JAMES W. FOLEY,
Secretary of the Senate.

Mr. CULBERSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cisco, Tex., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KEAN presented the petition of R. W. Cornelison, of Bloomfield, N. J., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Glassboro, Atlantic City, Manasquan, Bridgeton, Fairton, and Bloomfield, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DU PONT. I present a joint resolution of the legislature of Delaware, in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy and polygamous cohabitation within the United States. I ask that the joint resolution be read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

There being no objection, the joint resolution was read, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, as follows:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, prohibiting polygamy and polygamous cohabitation within the United States.

Whereas it appears from investigation recently made by the Senate of the United States, and otherwise, that polygamy still exists in certain places in the United States, notwithstanding prohibitory statutes enacted by the several States thereof; and

Whereas the practice of polygamy is generally condemned by the people of the United States, and there is a demand for more effectual prohibition thereof, by placing the subject under Federal jurisdiction and control, at the same time reserving to each State the right to make and enforce its own laws relating to marriage and divorce: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Delaware in general assembly met. That application be, and is hereby, made to Congress, under the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States whereby polygamy and polygamous cohabitation shall be prohibited, and Congress shall be given power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

Resolved. That the legislatures of all other States of the United States now in session, or when next convened, be, and they are hereby, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or equivalent resolution.

Resolved further. That the secretary of state be, and hereby is, directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several members of said bodies representing this State therein; also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

RICHARD HODGSON,
Speaker of the House.
ISAAC T. PARKER,
President of the Senate.

Approved this the 11th day of February, A. D. 1907.
PRESTON LEA, *Governor.*

Mr. DOLLIVER presented petitions of sundry citizens of Atlantic, Britt, Salem, Jefferson, Colfax, Woodbine, Russell, and Rising Sun, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hopkinton, Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of sundry citizens of Chicago and De Kalb, in the State of Illinois, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Milledgeville, Waltonville, and Colfax, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LONG. I present a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the State of Kansas, which I ask may be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The memorial was referred to the Committee on Pensions, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House concurrent resolution No. 7.

Be it resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring therein). That the following memorial be adopted and copies sent to the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, D. C. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Kansas, respectfully represent, that—

Whereas a bill is now pending in Congress having for its purpose the granting of pensions to the survivors of what is known as the "Battle of Beecher Island," and their widows:

Now, therefore, your memorialists urgently recommend the enactment of said legislation. Said legislation is necessary for the reason that the participants in said battle were civilian scouts enlisted and recruited by Col. George Alexander Forsyth, and were known as "Forsyth's Scouts;" that there were in number about fifty of said scouts, including their officers, and that at a point known as "Beecher Island," in the State of Colorado, a battle was fought with the Indians September 17, 1868; that said scouts and their officers were surrounded by more than 1,000 Indians for nine days and nights; that five of them were killed and twenty-one wounded, and the survivors suffered untold agony; that only a small number of said scouts survive to this day, and that practically all of them and their widows are in straitened circumstances financially; that had they been regularly enlisted in the United States Army they would long since have been receiving pensions, but on account of the irregularity of their enlistment in the service which they rendered to their country they are not entitled to pensions under the general law. For this reason a special bill has been introduced in Congress for their relief.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly recommend that said bill be passed in order that these men may receive that recognition to which they have always been entitled, but which they have never received.

The secretary of state is hereby instructed to forward copies of this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and our Representatives in Congress.

I hereby certify that the above concurrent resolution originated in the house and passed that body January 20, 1907.

J. S. SIMMONS,
Speaker of the House.
D. Y. WILSON,
Chief Clerk of the House.

Passed the senate February 8, 1907.

W. J. FITZGERALD,
President of the Senate.
W. E. PITTS,
Assistant Secretary of the Senate.

Approved February 11, 1907.

E. W. HOCH, *Governor.*
STATE OF KANSAS,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, C. E. Denton, secretary of the State of Kansas, do hereby certify that the above and foregoing is a correct copy of the original enrolled resolution now on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed my official seal this 12th day of February, 1907.

C. E. DENTON,
Secretary of State.
By J. T. BOTKIN,
Assistant Secretary of State.

Mr. LONG presented a petition of sundry citizens of Barber County, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lyon County, Kans., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of the congregations of the United Presbyterian Church and the Reformed Presbyterian Church, of Sterling, Kans., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURKETT presented a petition of the Lincoln Branch of the Railway Mail Service Association, of Lincoln, Nebr., and a petition of the Omaha Branch of the Railway Mail Service Association, of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of railway postal clerks; which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. NIXON presented the memorial of John Sparks, governor of the State of Nevada, of Reno, Nev., remonstrating against any reduction being made in the appropriation for the railway mail service; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. TALIAFERRO presented memorials of sundry citizens of Port Orange and Hawks Park, in the State of Florida, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PROCTOR presented a petition of the Salisbury Brothers Furniture Company, of Randolph, Vt., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. MONEY presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 5792) for the relief of the estate of John M. Rook, deceased; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SPOONER presented a petition of the Clark Engraving and Printing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Madison Central and Fifth Ward Woman's Christian Temperance Union, of Madison, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PENROSE presented a memorial of the Grand Army As-

sociation of Philadelphia, Grand Army of the Republic, of Philadelphia, Pa., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to abolish the pension agencies throughout the country; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Fourth Methodist Protestant Church of Pittsburg, Pa., praying for an investigation of the charges made and filed against Hon. REED SMOOT, a Senator from the State of Utah; which was ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Chester, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a reclassification and increase in the salaries of postal clerks in all first and second class post-offices; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of the Philadelphia Unterstuetzung Verein; Ascher Harmonia; Deutsches Landwehr-Unterstuetzung Verein; German Veteranen Bund; Beneficial Society of D. L. S. Verein; Girard Avenue Arbeiter Unterstuetzung Verein, No. 1; Wartburg Turnier, No. 2; and Samoset Stamm, No. 115, Independent Order of Red Men; of Franklinville Gesang Verein; Darmstaedter Volksfest Verein; Bergdoll Social Club; Hohenzollern Beneficial Society; Alsatian Workmen Beneficial Society; Germania Castle, No. 174, K. G. E.; Germania Maennerchor, Columbia Burchenschaft, 452 members; Lodge No. 7, Sons of Veterans; Germania Unterstuetzung Verein; Court Bluecher, No. 203; Mozart Harmonie; Washington Bund, No. 18; Freier Orden der Hermannsoehne; Karpathen Quartet Club; Conclave No. 21, Order of Seven Wise Men, and Tioga Liedertafel; of Humboldt Lodge, No. 1; Badischer Unterstuetzung Verein; Unterstuetzungs Bund Distrikt, No. 165; Wuerttemberger Ulanen Escadron, No. 1; Southwark Mannes Zirkel; Guttenberg Lodge, No. 6; General Von Moltke Unterstuetzung Verein; Independent Sick Beneficial Association; Einjaehriger Maenner Unterstuetzungs Verein; Junger Maennerchor; Vereinigten Deutschen Militar Verein; Philadelphia Lodge, No. 30, and Bergner & Engel Employee Beneficial Association, all of Philadelphia; of Schiller Maennerchor; Cohocksink Stamm, No. 35, U. O. R. M.; Germantown Maennerchor; Stamm No. 14, O. R. M.; Southwark Turn and Sunday School Association; Cannstatter Volksfest Verein and Arion Singing Society, all of Philadelphia, Pa.; Reading Liederkrantz, Reading, Pa.; Humboldt Lodge, No. 39, Allegheny City, Pa.; Robert Blum Lodge, No. 414, Allegheny City, Pa.; Granite Lodge, No. 652, Allegheny City, Pa.; German-American Beneficial Union, of Pittsburg, all in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Northbridge, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of Boston; of the Franklin Engraving Company, of Boston; of the Boston Belting Company, of Boston, and of the Superior Polish Company, all in the State of Massachusetts, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present denatured-alcohol law; which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PILES presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Vancouver, Wash., and a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Ballard, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors; which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (H. R. 25482) to amend section 878 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 4506) to provide for the better registration of births in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

A bill (H. R. 24875) authorizing the extension of Forty-fifth street NW.; and

A bill (H. R. 24284) for the opening of Warren and Forty-sixth streets NW., in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred the following bills, submitted adverse reports thereon; which were agreed to, and the bills were postponed indefinitely:

A bill (S. 7824) authorizing the extension of Forty-fifth street NW.; and

A bill (S. 7426) for the opening of Warren and Forty-sixth streets NW., District of Columbia.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 13367) to amend section 13 of an act of March 1, 1893, entitled "An act to create the California Débris Commission and regulate hydraulic mining in the State of California," reported it without amendment.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8208) authorizing the extension of Park place NW., reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6993) to create the Barnaby road, from its intersection with the Livingston road to the District line, a public highway in the District of Columbia, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

INDIAN TRIBAL FUNDS.

Mr. CLAPP. I am directed by the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 5290) providing for the allotment and distribution of Indian tribal funds, to report it favorably with amendments, and I submit a report thereon. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The first amendment was, in line 3, after the word "the," to strike out "President" and insert "Secretary of the Interior;" in line 4, after the word "authorized," to strike out "in his discretion" and insert "and directed;" in line 6, after the word "deem," to strike out "to be sufficiently advanced in civilization;" in line 8, after the word "her," to strike out "own;" in line 12, before the word "amount," to strike out "said" and insert "the;" in the same line, after the word "amount," to insert "so apportioned and allotted;" on page 2, line 2, after the word "shall," to strike out "be paid to" and insert "thereupon be subject to the order of;" in line 3, after the word "Indian," to strike out "at such times and in such manner as the President may direct;" and in line 6, after the word "therefor," to strike out:

And before any portion thereof is paid, such Indian shall file a release of any further interest in the tribal or trust funds of such tribe or tribes of which he may be a member, such release to cover any funds that may hereafter be deposited to the credit of such tribe or tribes.

So as to make the section read:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed, from time to time, to designate any individual Indian belonging to any tribe or tribes whom he may deem to be capable of managing his or her affairs, and he may cause to be apportioned and allotted to any such Indian his or her pro rata share of any tribal or trust funds on deposit in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the tribe or tribes of which said Indian is a member, and the amount so apportioned and allotted shall be placed to the credit of such Indian upon the books of the Treasury, and the same shall thereupon be subject to the order of such Indian: *Provided*, That no apportionment or allotment shall be made to any Indian until such Indian has first made an application therefor.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 2, to strike out section 2, in the following words:

SEC. 2. That the President shall, by Executive order, prescribe rules and regulations to carry out the purposes of this act. Such regulations may also provide the method and proceedings for the distribution of the share of any allottee who may die before payment and after such allotment on the books of the Treasury Department.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay any Indian who is blind, crippled, decrepit, or helpless from old age, disease, or accident, his or her share of the tribal trust funds in the United States Treasury belonging to the tribe of which such Indian is a member, and of any other money which may hereafter be placed in the Treasury for the credit of such tribe and susceptible of division among its members, under such rules, regulations, and conditions as he may prescribe: *Provided*, That this authority shall not apply to any fund against which the United States has advanced money to be reimbursed from such fund, until such reimbursement has been made.

Mr. SPOONER obtained the floor.

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wisconsin yield to the Senator from Kansas?

Mr. SPOONER. I do.

Mr. CURTIS. I should like to have the bill read as amended.

Mr. KEAN. As it will read when it is amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill as it would stand if all the amendments of the committee should be agreed to.

The Secretary read the bill as proposed to be amended.

Mr. SPOONER. I observe that the language of the bill is mainly permissive, but that in a first portion of it there is the mandatory phrase "authorized and directed."

Mr. CLAPP. There is no objection to striking out the words "and directed."

Mr. SPOONER. I move to strike out the words "and directed."

Mr. CLAPP. I accept that amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 4, after the word "authorized," strike out the words "and directed."

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I wish to ask what is the parliamentary status of the bill?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and the question is on agreeing to the last amendment reported by the committee, which has been stated.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I wish to say that the bill will probably create considerable discussion. I think the bill ought to go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under objection, the bill will go to the Calendar.

ST. LOUIS, IRON MOUNTAIN AND SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Mr. STONE. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8189) granting to the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, a corporation, the right to construct, maintain, and operate a single-track railway across the lands of the United States in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 14 north, range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Independence and State of Arkansas, reserved for use in connection with the construction of Lock No. 1, upper White River, Arkansas, to report it favorably with amendments, and I submit a report thereon. I call the attention of the junior Senator from Arkansas [Mr. CLARKE] to the bill.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The first amendment was, in section 1, line 5, after the word "Arkansas," to insert "subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, who may require the said company to pay to the United States such sum of money as he may decide to be the value of the lands so occupied;" in line 7, after the word "of," to strike out "one" and insert "eight;" in the same line, after the word "hundred," to strike out "and fifty;" in line 9, after the word "One," to insert "nor any area within the boundaries of the aforesaid lands;" in line 10, after the words "by the," to strike out "United States engineer officer in charge of the improvement of upper White River, Arkansas," and insert "Secretary of War," so as to make the section read:

That the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company, a corporation, created and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the State of Arkansas, its successors and assigns be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a single-track railway over and across the lands of the United States in the southeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 21, township 14 north, range 6 west of the fifth principal meridian, in the county of Independence and State of Arkansas, subject to such conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary of War, who may require the said company to pay to the United States such sum of money as he may decide to be the value of the land so occupied, reserved for use in connection with the construction of Lock No. 1, upper White River, Arkansas. Said St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company shall not use the river banks within a distance of 800 feet above and below the limits of the lock walls of said Lock No. 1, nor any area within the boundaries of the aforesaid lands, as a place for depositing spoil and waste, except under such conditions as may be approved by the Secretary of War.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 2, page 2, to strike out, after the words "Sec. 2," the following.

That all work done by said St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company under this act shall be subject at all times during and after its completion to the approval of the Secretary of War, and shall be done under the supervision of the engineer officer of the United States Army in charge of the improvement of upper White River, Arkansas.

And in lieu thereof to insert:

That the said St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway shall not avail themselves of the privileges of this act until the Secretary of War shall have approved the location and plans of the single-track railway referred to in section 1 of this act: *Provided*, That the center line of said track shall be at least 75 feet from and on the northerly side of the lock tender's cottage now built on the aforesaid lands: *And provided further*, That if, in the construction of the said railway, it is necessary to remove any buildings, barns, water towers, or other structures now on the aforesaid lands, the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company shall replace them at points to be designated by the Secretary of War: *And provided further*, That in the construction, maintenance, and operation of said single-track railway the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company shall not appropriate any land other than that needed for the roadway, and said construction, maintenance, and operation through said lands shall at all times be under the supervision of the Secretary of War.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert the following as a new section:

SEC. 3. That all railroad companies desiring the use of the single-track railway authorized by this act shall have and be entitled to equal rights and privileges relative to the passage of railway trains or cars over the same and over the approaches thereto upon the payment of a reasonable compensation for such use; and in case the owners of the said single-track railway and the several railroad companies, or any of them, desiring such use shall fail to agree upon the sum or sums to be paid and upon the rules and conditions to which each shall conform, all matters at issue between them shall be decided by the Secretary of War.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to insert a new section, as follows:

SEC. 4. That this act shall be null and void if actual construction of said single-track railway herein authorized shall not be commenced in one year and completed within two years from the date of the approval hereof.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER DAM.

Mr. NELSON. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8377) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River in the county of Morrison, State of Minnesota," approved June 4, 1906, to report it favorably without amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I ask for the consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GEORGE C. VEILE.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3267) granting a pension to George C. Veile, to report it favorably with an amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The amendment of the Committee on Pensions was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George C. Veile, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and Eighth Independent Battery, Wisconsin Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to George C. Veile."

SAMUEL SHEPHERD.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 6838) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shepherd, to report it favorably with an amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment was, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "thirty;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Shepherd, late of Company I, One hundred and tenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EDWARD DUNSCOMB.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8279) granting a pension to Edward Dunscomb, to report it favorably with an

amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I ask for the immediate consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment of the Committee on Pensions was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edward Dunscomb, late captain Company K, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JACOB B. GETTER.

Mr. McCUMBER. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8101) granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Getter, to report it favorably with an amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment of the Committee on Pensions was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob B. Getter, late first lieutenant Company K, Forty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

IMMIGRATION STATION AT GALVESTON, TEX.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 8327) to provide for the establishment of an immigration station at Galveston, in the State of Texas, and the erection in said city, on a site to be selected for said station, of a public building.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to establish an immigration station at the city of Galveston, in the State of Texas, and to cause to be erected, on a site to be selected, a public building to temporarily accommodate and care for immigrants arriving at said city: *Provided*, That the land and dock room necessary for the station and building be transferred to the Government of the United States free of any cost to the United States. Seventy thousand dollars is appropriated for the erection of the building, which sum shall be paid from the permanent appropriation for expenses of regulating immigration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ANN HUDSON.

Mr. CARMACK. I am directed by the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 8485) granting an increase of pension to Ann Hudson, to report it favorably with an amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The amendment was, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann Hudson, widow of Christopher C. Hudson, late ensign Captain Tatum's company, Tennessee Volunteers, Creek Indian war, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LAND SELECTIONS IN NORTH DAKOTA.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 7994) authorizing the State of North Dakota to select other lands in lieu of lands erroneously entered in sections 16 and 36, within the

limits of the abandoned Fort Rice and Fort Abraham Lincoln military reservations, in said State, to report it favorably with amendments, and I submit a report thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The amendments were, on page 1, line 4, before the word "homestead," to strike out the word "existing;" in line 9, after the word "unappropriated," to insert "surveyed;" on page 2, line 7, before the word "embraced," to strike out "now;" and at the end of the bill to strike out the words "of record;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the State of North Dakota be, and is hereby, authorized to select, in lieu of lands embraced in homestead entries made and erroneously allowed prior to the passage of this act for lands in sections 16 and 36, within the limits of the abandoned Fort Rice and Fort Abraham Lincoln military reservations, in said State, other unappropriated surveyed nonmineral public lands of equal area situated within the limits of said State, in the manner provided in the act approved February 28, 1891 (26 Stat. L., p. 796), entitled "An act to amend sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes of the United States providing for the selection of lands for educational purposes in lieu of those appropriated for other purposes:" *Provided*, That such selection of lands by said State shall be a waiver of its right to the lands embraced in said homestead entries.

The amendments were agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that the bill be read as amended.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The bill pertains exclusively to North Dakota.

Mr. HEYBURN. I withdraw my request.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The request is withdrawn.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JAMES H. DAVIS.

Mr. WARNER. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs to report back favorably with an amendment the bill (H. R. 9841) to correct the military record of James H. Davis, and I submit a report thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill; and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The amendment of the committee was to add at the end of the bill the following proviso:

Provided, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

So as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That James H. Davis, of Company B, East Tennessee National Guard, war of the rebellion, be held and considered to have been enlisted in said organization September 14, 1863: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MILLARD introduced a bill (S. 8488) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

Mr. PETTUS introduced a bill (S. 8489) to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to construct side tracks across squares Nos. 712 and 673 in the city of Washington, and for other purposes; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLAY introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 8490) for the relief of the estate of John Newburn;

A bill (S. 8491) for the relief of the heirs of James P. Miller, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 8492) for the relief of Aaron Turner; and

A bill (S. 8493) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Blair.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 8494) for the relief of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, No. 37, of Okolona, Miss.; which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced the following bills; which were

severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

- A bill (S. 8495) granting a pension to Mary A. Whitcomb;
- A bill (S. 8496) granting a pension to Mary E. Alford; and
- A bill (S. 8497) granting a pension to Thomas M. Davis.

AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. PLATT submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$36,000 for improvements at the navy-yard, New York, intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was ordered to be printed, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CULBERSON submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. MALLORY submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate \$400,000 toward the construction of graving dock of concrete and granite, intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment relative to the rank and pay of certain retired officers of the Navy, intended to be proposed by him to the naval appropriation bill; which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ANKENY submitted an amendment relative to the movement of live stock from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or upon any forest reserve, national forest, Indian reservation, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the agricultural appropriation bill; which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. TILLMAN submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the river and harbor appropriation bill; which were referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT TO OMNIBUS CLAIMS BILL.

Mr. MONEY submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the omnibus claims bill; which was referred to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

THE SENATE MANUAL.

Mr. SPOONER. Yesterday morning I asked and obtained unanimous consent for the adoption of an order for the preparation of a new edition of the Senate Manual. It is in the same form which has always been adopted, and under it it has been the custom for a great many years to print 150 morocco-bound copies for the use of Senators, tagged as to the contents. Those copies are of very great convenience. I understand that there is some question made by the Public Printer as to whether that shall be done as to the new edition. I ask unanimous consent that the words which I have underlined be added to the order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the vote by which the order was adopted yesterday will be reconsidered. The Senator from Wisconsin offers an amendment to the order, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of the order "of which 150 copies shall be bound in full morocco and tagged as to contents;" so as to make the order read:

Ordered, That the Committee on Rules is instructed to prepare a new edition of the Senate Manual, and that there be printed 2,500 copies of the same for the use of the committee, of which 150 copies shall be bound in full morocco and tagged as to contents.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. CLAPP. Is the resolution open to amendment?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is open to amendment.

Mr. CLAPP. I move to amend by making the number thirty-five hundred. I do not know whether other Senators get so many requests as I receive for copies of the Senate Manual, but when we are printing an edition the additional cost of a thousand more copies is very slight. It is a work which may well be of value in schools and elsewhere.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota.

The SECRETARY. Before the word "copies" strike out "2,500" and insert "3,500."

The amendment was agreed to.

The order as amended was agreed to.

CAR SHORTAGE.

Mr. HANSBROUGH submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Interstate Commerce Commission be, and it is hereby, directed to send to the Senate, at the earliest practicable time, a transcript of the testimony taken by the Commission recently at Minneapolis and Chicago respecting the shortage of cars for the movement of freight, particularly the grain crop.

CONSIDERATION OF PENSION BILLS.

Mr. McCUMBER (before the conclusion of routine business). There are about fifteen pension bills on the Calendar, which we

can pass in a few minutes, and I ask unanimous consent for their consideration.

Mr. CLAY. I will ask the Senator from North Dakota if he does not think before we take up bills to put on their passage the morning business ought to be disposed of? Many of us have bills that we desire to introduce.

Mr. McCUMBER. Let me call the Senator's special attention to this matter. Monday will be the last meeting day of the Committee on Pensions in the House.

Mr. CLAY. I give notice that I shall object to unanimous consent being given to the consideration of further bills until the morning business has been disposed of.

Mr. McCUMBER. This will take only a few minutes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from North Dakota? The Chair hears none, and the Secretary will report the first pension bill on the Calendar.

WILLIAM WALLACE.

The bill (S. 7895) granting an increase of pension to William Wallace was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Wallace, late of Company I, Two hundred and thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN SNYDER.

The bill (S. 6996) granting an increase of pension to John Snyder was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Snyder, late of Company F, Third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL DUBOIS.

The bill (S. 7983) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Dubois was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Samuel Dubois, late of Company I, Second Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ELIAS W. GARRETT.

The bill (S. 7632) granting an increase of pension to Elias Garrett was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elias W. Garrett, late of Sixteenth Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Elias W. Garrett."

NELSON W. JAMESON.

The bill (S. 8404) granting an increase of pension to Nelson W. Jameson was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 7, after the word "Infantry," to insert "and Signal Corps, United States Volunteers;" and in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty-five" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nelson W. Jameson, late of Company I, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and Signal Corps, United States Volunteers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JEREMIAH BOWMAN.

The bill (S. 8214) granting a pension to James Bowman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jeremiah Bowman, late of Troop D, Ninth Regiment United States Cavalry, and Company B, Twenty-fourth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Jeremiah Bowman."

ANNIE C. STEPHENS.

The bill (S. 8317) granting an increase of pension to Annie Cox Stephens was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Annie C. Stephens, widow of Edward W. Stephens, late major First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Annie C. Stephens."

GEORGE W. WALTER.

The bill (S. 8342) granting an increase of pension to George W. Walter was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of George W. Walter, late of Troop A, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, and to pay him a pension of \$20 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GREENBERRY B. PATTERSON.

The bill (S. 5383) granting an increase of pension to Greenberry B. Patterson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Greenberry B. Patterson, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WILKISON B. ROSS.

The bill (S. 7907) granting an increase of pension to Wilkison B. Ross was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Wilkison B. Ross, late of Company G, Eighty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, or-

dered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SAMUEL S. WATSON.

The bill (S. 3527) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Watson was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Samuel S. Watson, late of Company C, Forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CHARLES A. WOODWARD.

The bill (S. 7561) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Woodward was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of Charles A. Woodward, late of Company K, Third Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN H. LA VAQUE.

The bill (S. 5981) granting an increase of pension to John H. La Vaque was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to place on the pension roll the name of John H. La Vaque, late of Company G, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and to pay him a pension of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MARIA L. PHILBRICK.

The bill (S. 8340) granting an increase of pension to Maria L. Philbrick was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 9, before the word "dollars," to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "sixteen;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Maria L. Philbrick, widow of Chase Philbrick, late lieutenant-colonel Fifteenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NANCY A. E. HOFFMAN.

The bill (S. 5125) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. E. Hoffman was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Nancy A. E. Hoffman, widow of Nimrod N. Hoffman, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, war with Mexico, and first lieutenant Company A, First Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$16 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ALONZO W. FULLER.

The bill (S. 6970) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo W. Fuller was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "thirty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alonzo W. Fuller, late of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

JOHN M. MORGAN.

The bill (S. 7604) granting an increase of pension to John B. Morgan was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with amendments, in line 6, before the name "Morgan," to strike out the initial "B." and insert "M.;" in the same line, after the word "Company," to strike out the letter "B" and insert "D.;" and in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "forty" and insert "twenty-four;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John M. Morgan, late of Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John M. Morgan."

GEORGE H. KEATING.

The bill (H. R. 3507) to correct the military record of George H. Keating was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes that George H. Keating be held and considered to have been mustered into the United States military service as a private in Company G, Ninth New York Infantry Volunteers, as of date of May 18, 1861, and honorably discharged from the service as of date of May 20, 1863, and that an honorable discharge be issued to him, but that no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

ARTHUR W. WHITE.

The bill (H. R. 15197) to correct the military record of Arthur W. White was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to correct the military record of Arthur W. White, late a first lieutenant in Union Light Guard, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, also known as the Seventh Independent Company, Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, so that he shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States upon the 18th of November, 1864; but no pay, bounty, or other emolument shall become due or payable by virtue of this act.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TIMOTHY LYONS.

The bill (H. R. 3356) to correct the military record of Timothy Lyons was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment, in line 6, after the word "Cavalry," to strike out "and that he be restored to all rights lost or suspended by reason of said charge of desertion" and insert "*Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to correct the military record of and grant an honorable discharge to Timothy Lyons, late of Company G, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry: *Provided*, That no pay, bounty, or other emoluments shall become due or payable by virtue of the passage of this act.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

ASA A. GARDNER.

The bill (H. R. 23367) granting an increase of pension to Asa A. Gardner was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Pensions with an amendment, in line 8, before the word "dollars," to strike out "fifty" and insert "seventy-two;" so as to make the bill read:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Asa A. Gardner, late first lieutenant Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

VALDEZ, MARSHALL PASS AND NORTHERN RAILROAD.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 8283) to extend the time for the completion of the Valdez, Marshall Pass and Northern Railroad, and for other purposes. I will state that as it is necessary that the bill shall go to the House of Representatives, it is important that it shall be acted on immediately.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the time for the compliance of the Valdez, Marshall Pass and Northern Railroad Company with the provisions of sections 4 and 5 of chapter 295 of the laws of the United States, entitled "An act extending the homestead laws and providing for the right of way for railroads in the district of Alaska, and for other purposes," approved May 14, 1898, by locating and completing its railroad in Alaska, is hereby extended—

First. Said company shall have three years from the passage of this act within which to complete the first 20 miles of its railroad, by way of Keystone Canyon, Marshall Pass to Copper River, and from thence to Tanana River, and six years from the date of the passage of this act within which to complete said railroad to the Tanana River, all to be within such rights as it possesses and not in any way affecting or contravening any vested rights of any other company or person or the rights of the Government, provided said company carry out the requirements of law.

Second. Said company shall be exempt from license tax during the period of construction and for four years thereafter: *Provided*, That the total period of exemption shall not exceed ten years from the time of the passage of this act: *And provided further*, That this exemption shall exist and operate only during the continuance of the construction of said road in good faith, and in the event of unnecessary delay and failure in the construction and completion of said road the exemption from taxation herein provided shall cease, and said tax shall be collectible as to so much of said road as shall have been completed.

Third. Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

By unanimous consent, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Morning business is closed, and the Calendar, under Rule VIII, is in order.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I understood that the Senator from Vermont [Mr. DILLINGHAM] had called up the conference report on the immigration bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not yet been called up.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, then I will ask that the conference report may be taken up.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill (S. 4403), entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States,' approved March 3, 1903."

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, at the time when I yielded the floor on yesterday I was calling the attention of the Senate to the ruling of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor on the importation of some immigrants by an agent or officer of the State of South Carolina. I will not at this time, at least, occupy the attention of the Senate in rereading it. I simply desire, in order that I may resume intelligently, to briefly restate the facts of the case. That order grew out of the importation of immigrants by an agent or officer of the State of South Carolina, that officer or agent not having been furnished with the money necessary to carry on the work by the State, but the money having been supplied by certain associations of the State interested in the procurement of additional labor, not for any particular enterprise, but generally, which was greatly needed in the industries of the State. The point was raised that this agent of the State had violated the law against soliciting or bringing in of immigrants, in that he had not simply represented the State, but that he had represented individuals, not in the way of making any contract for labor, but in the way of solicitation—because there had been no contract made for labor—in the way of solicitation, and in the payment of the money necessary for the passage of those immigrants. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor ruled that that was not a violation of the law.

This brings us to the crucial point, I desire to say to the Senate, in the objection which I make to this bill proposed by the conference committee. It is not a factious objection, but it is one of the most material character, as I will endeavor to show to the Senate.

The Secretary of Commerce and Labor, after reciting the

facts and quoting the law on the subject of the solicitation of immigrants to come to this country and of furnishing them with the means to do so, said this:

It will not be questioned, after reading the foregoing provisions, that the actions of Commissioner Watson—that was the name of the officer of the State—as recited above, if performed by a private person, would fall squarely within the condemnation of the statutes.

In other words, if as a private person he had gone to Europe and used the funds which had been furnished to him for the purpose of soliciting immigrants to come to this country and had paid their passage, he would have fallen under the condemnation of the law and been liable to the penalty which is prescribed in the law. But the Secretary goes on to say:

Commissioner Watson was not acting in his private capacity, however, but as the representative of the State of South Carolina.

Then in the argument that follows he discusses the question whether or not that is a violation of the law, or whether the agent was within his rights, or rather the rights of the State as the representative of that State. The Secretary comes to the conclusion, and so rules, that it is in order for a State to appoint an officer to go to Europe for the purpose of setting out the advantages to immigrants in coming to that State, and that, in the expenditures which he incurred in so doing and in the furnishing to the immigrants of the moneys necessary to bring them to this country, he is not limited to the money which may be given to him by the State, but that it is legitimate for him to receive that money from private associations.

Mr. President, that was a most important ruling and one which opened the door to the people of the South to procure immigration, which it is otherwise impossible for them to secure.

The people of the North need no such assistance. There is a great tide of immigration coming to them without any such assistance. There were over a million immigrants in the past year who came; while there were not enough of them who came to the South to be counted. So that it is a question whether or not the South shall stand by and see its industries languish, and many of them perish, for the lack of labor, when the North and Northwest have a tide of immigration which they are utilizing, and which is bringing to them great wealth; or whether the South shall use the small opportunity, which the present existing law gives them, to supply themselves, even in some moderate degree, with this essential element in the prosecution of their work.

We are not asking, Mr. President, that the law be changed; we are not asking that we may be given additional opportunities; we are simply asking that the law shall stand as it is to-day.

Mr. TILLMAN. On that particular point.

Mr. BACON. On that particular point.

But as to this issue, as to this particular report of the conference committee, we are not asking for a single additional provision of law. We are simply asking that the law may remain as it is. In many of its features it is extremely prejudicial to us; in many of its features it operates onerously against the South; while it does not operate against the North, because the North can get along without it. And as Senators from that section are unfriendly in their feelings toward the coming in of these immigrants, if we have this opportunity under the present law it may divert from them some of the immigration to which they now so seriously object. But the effect of this provision, as I shall endeavor to show, is to shut that door, so that there will be no diversion in future from the North to the South of this tide of immigration, some of which we want so far as it embraces a desirable element, and a great deal of which the North wishes to get rid of.

Mr. President, when this ruling was made—when the South realized this opportunity, movements were inaugurated in all of the Southern States where this great dearth of labor prevails, where this great injury is threatening to the industries of the South by reason of the insufficiency of labor, movements were inaugurated for the purpose of pursuing the same plan which had been pursued by the State of South Carolina, not for the purpose of importing contract labor—because there is no contract labor in the method pursued—but for the purpose of having presented to the best class of people in Europe desiring to emigrate from those countries the advantages of the Southern States, the opportunities that are there presented for labor to be employed, and the rewards which can be expected if they do come there and undertake to labor.

The newspaper press of the country took it up; communities took it up; conventions were called and conventions met; associations were formed, and, as I stated on yesterday, in my own State there is to meet next week in the town in which I live a large convention of the representatives of the business

interests of the State, men engaged in various enterprises—cotton milling, the lumber industry, mining, agriculture, and all branches and kinds of industry to be represented—with a view to organizing a movement which will enable them to pursue the exact plan which the State of South Carolina has pursued, and under which she has already received some benefit, and under which, if not interfered with, she will receive a great deal more.

Now, there is the situation. I say that this bill, if enacted by the adoption of the conference report, absolutely destroys the opportunity to successfully carry on any movement of that kind.

Mr. President, in order that it may be seen that I am not here exploiting my own individual views, I am going to read to the Senate, in the utmost good faith, some editorials which have appeared in the newspapers of Georgia on this particular subject. I read, first, from the Atlanta Journal, certainly one of the most influential newspapers in the State, and one of the most representative newspapers in the State. I read from an editorial in that paper of December 23, 1906, soon after this order had been announced from the Department of Commerce and Labor.

[Atlanta Journal, December 23, 1906.]

IMPORTANCE OF IMMIGRATION TO SOUTHERN INTERESTS.

The Southern States have reached a point in their industrial progress where the work necessary, even for present conditions, without reference to any general advance, can not be done by the present force of workers.

The rise in wages on account of the indolence of the negro population has really added to the scarcity of labor. A negro hand can now make enough in two days to support himself during the whole week. It is true that some will work the whole week and lay up a little money for a rainy day, but a majority of them will work the two days and loaf the other five. Thus it takes more hands to do a certain amount of labor on the streets or the railroads and a greater number is drained from the farms. The comparatively high price of cotton has rendered it more important than ever before to have a full force of field hands. So the tenants who once left the farms for the cotton mills find extra inducements now offered them to return to the farm. But this shifting about of the labor supply from one point to another does not really relieve the situation. In the meantime every employer of labor, from the housekeeper to the cotton-mill president, is hampered by the fact that there are not enough laborers to go round and that there is more profitable work to be done than can be accomplished with the present force of workers.

Edward Atkinson prophesied twenty years ago that the growth of the southern cotton-mill industry would reach its limit because of the exhaustion of the labor supply. The supply seems already exhausted.

Then, omitting some part of the article where figures are given, which it is not necessary to read, although it is open to anyone who desires to look at it, the article proceeds:

But the South needs more folks—folks for the farm, folks for the factory. Wealth is produced by labor, and a shortage in the labor supply means a restriction of a country's wealth.

I hope Senators will listen to this language:

And the only alternative left us for the South is for the States, through their legally appointed agents, working in harmony with each other, to send to the Old World states for immigrants. The Bureau of Labor and Commerce, by its recent rulings, has just shown the way in which this may be done without any violation of the alien contract law. The Southern Industrial Association, of which Governor Heyward, of South Carolina, is the president, is an organization formed after a series of conferences on immigration, and is worthy of the active support of the employers of the South, to say nothing of patriotic Southerners everywhere. The South can offer to the European workmen far better conditions of employment than he can obtain at home, and there is no reason why the best immigrants should not be turned southward, where there is an instant demand for their labor, instead of merely adding to the congestion of a port like New York.

Of course the South wants desirable immigrants. She would prefer not to have the Latin elements, which in Cuba, Central and South America have gotten upon such free and easy terms with the negro population as to effect a perfect social equality. But from Great Britain, from the Scandinavian Peninsula, from Denmark, Holland, and Belgium, from Germany and Switzerland the South could receive a large increase of population of peoples near akin to her own by blood, and capable of full assimilation into her own life. There is no question of the immediate future more important to southern interests than the question how to obtain this worthy class of immigrants for our workshops and mines, for our fields and factories.

Moreover, the large increase of European immigrants, able and willing to work, will help in the solution of the negro problem.

That is an important matter; but I will not interrupt the reading for comment.

The man who is willing to work only two days in a week will find his job taken by another. The negro congestion in the cities may thus be removed and the negro forced back to the soil. There he is happiest and most useful. The stress of competition will rapidly eliminate from the South those who are unwilling to work, while the whole race will be brought face to face with the question of doing regular and faithful service or of starving to death.

As has been intimated also, the importation of adult immigrants will help to solve the child-labor problem, more acute in the South than in any other part of the nation, because there will be adult laborers to take the place of the children, and all enlightened employers agree that child labor itself is an economic error where there is a sufficiency of adult labor for the work to be done.

By all means let us have every encouragement from our State officials, our business men, and from the press for this immigration movement from Europe directly to the Southern States.

Mr. President, I will now read another editorial from the same newspaper, written a few days after the article which I

have just read. This is from the Atlanta Journal of December 26, 1906:

SOUTH CAROLINA'S IMMIGRATION DEPARTMENT.

In the double system of citizenship by which Americans owe duty both to the State and to the nation it is sometimes difficult to determine when State laws may run counter to national laws dealing with the same subject. It is an advantage to the citizens of any State to know just where the limits of the national law may lie. South Carolina has recently had, as we have noted, a test case of no small importance, affecting the course of immigration into the Southern States. That matter is of such universal interest to the agricultural and business life of Georgia that we publish elsewhere the South Carolina law on this subject.

And we call special attention to section 8 of the act, which reads: "That the commissioner be empowered to make such arrangements with oceanic and river steamship companies and immigration agencies in this country and abroad as may best serve the interests of successful immigration, the necessary expenditures being made within the annual appropriation for the general expenses of this department: *Provided, however,* Nothing herein shall forbid the commissioner, acting without fee, as the agent of such citizens of the State who through the department wish to meet excess expenses of bringing desirable immigrants to their farm or other lands. That in the discharge of these duties the commissioner, or such persons as he may select, is empowered to visit such immigration centers whenever necessary to produce the best results."

As we understand it, this was the provision of the South Carolina law which was considered questionable by the Department at Washington. But Secretary Straus decided that it was no breach of the alien contract law for private individuals to contribute to the State department of their means for extra expenses in inducing immigration. The department has been provided by the sovereign State, its salaried officials are paid by the State, and it is pronounced lawful for the interested citizens of that State to contribute of their means to the general expenses of their State department.

This should move all objections to the adequate support of such a department in Georgia. We note that the Mississippi Immigration League is moving now for the creation of such a department by the Mississippi legislature. In the experience of the South Carolina officials the word "department" conveys an idea of authority to the European mind which the word "bureau" fails to convey. What the South Carolina precedent decides is that the State need not bear the whole expense of the department, but that manufacturers and others interested may enlarge it as they please and as their interests in the matter justify.

The following of this precedent by Georgia, Mississippi, and other Southern States will mark a new era in the development of the South. All that it needs now to become the richest part of the nation is enough people to do the work that is crying to be done. We call attention again to the wisdom of the South Carolina plan in suggesting that these immigrants be secured from Ireland, Scotland, Switzerland, France, and other Saxon countries of Europe. Thus, by immigration, the South may add to the purity of its Saxon stock, instead of depreciating it, at the same time that our population increases with our productive capacity. In short, we feel that the rest of the South owes a debt of gratitude for pointing out the way to secure the best immigrants and to Secretary Straus for declaring that method to be in harmony with national law on this subject.

The Georgia commissioner of agriculture is ex officio the commissioner of immigration. The next legislature might well establish a department, with an official in charge.

Mr. President, there is still another editorial from the same paper, of December 30, which I will insert in full, but which I will not take the time of the Senate to read, except the concluding sentence:

The needs of Georgia—

Advocating the adoption of the South Carolina plan—

The needs of Georgia in this particular line are too obvious and too generally appreciated to require further discussion. The State authorities and immigration association are proceeding in a very practical manner; one which promises results, and should have general support.

[Atlanta Journal, December 30, 1906.]

IMMIGRATION FOR GEORGIA.

The Georgia Immigration Association, at its recent meeting in the chamber of commerce, tendered its service to the governor and the commissioner of immigration, offering to help the State authorities in any manner possible in the work of securing desirable immigrants for Georgia. The decision of Secretary Straus, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with regard to the South Carolina case, demonstrates conclusively that Georgia can proceed with the work without violating the law, and there is no possible barrier to an active and persistent campaign. Experience has demonstrated that if the Southern States are to get the sort of immigrants they want they can not depend upon the employment bureaus of the eastern cities for them, but must send their agents direct to Europe and pick them out.

There are desirable immigrants and undesirable ones. Georgia emphatically does not want some of the types that have entered the North during the last few decades; she wants people who are capable of taking on American citizenship, and entering into the spirit of our institutions in the shortest possible time. Commissioner Hudson stated at the recent meeting that his efforts would be directed especially to England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Sweden, and Norway; and the choice was a wise one. As the Journal has frequently remarked during the past three or four years, the experience of the West and Northwest, with their citizens of Teutonic, Scandinavian, and Celtic origin, has always been of the best. The Swedes, Irish, Germans, English, etc., become Americans very quickly; they are racially akin to us. It was Teutonic, Celtic or Gaelic, and Scandinavian blood, mixed together, that made the English people; and this same mixture is going on again in various parts of the West, Middle West, and Northwest. Not to condemn any European people by wholesale—which would be a very ridiculous procedure—it is nevertheless true that the experience of the North has been, with representatives of certain other countries, that they do not grasp the American idea. Besides, Georgia wants agriculturists—not the type of immigrants given to herding in the cities, given to classish resistance of the fundamental ideas upon which the Republic is founded.

The needs of Georgia in this particular line are too obvious and too generally appreciated to require further discussion. The State authorities

and immigration association are proceeding in a very practical manner; one which promises results, and should have general support.

I also read the following editorials from the Atlanta Constitution and the Atlanta Georgian, each of them also leading, influential, and representative journals.

From Atlanta Constitution, December 29, 1906:

A DANGEROUS ANTI-IMMIGRATION MEASURE.

The whole South, if not the entire country, should enter an emphatic and a determined protest against the Lodge-Gardner immigration restriction bill, now pending before the conference committee of both Houses of Congress, which seeks to put still more stringent regulations upon the foreign immigration into the United States.

Here is a measure on the threshold of passage by Congress the effect of which will be almost to throttle the efforts which are now being made to build up the South, agriculturally and industrially, by securing a desirable class of immigrants from the countries of the Old World.

This measure proposes, among other things, to increase the head tax from \$2 to \$5; to require that an immigrant shall be able to read as a prerequisite to admission; to lengthen to three years the period within which an immigrant may be deported, and to demand that the head of a family of immigrants shall have in his possession at least \$25.

Instead of increasing the restrictions in the manner here set forth, thereby putting further difficulties in the way of securing a desirable class of immigrants, it should be the duty of the Government to modify some of those stringent features of the law which are even now seriously interfering with the work of the States in seeking to build up their capital in brawn and muscle.

There are several features of the present law which need trimming badly, among them the contract-labor section in so far as it interferes with the rights of States to secure immigration in the manner which seems to them conducive to their best interests. In binding the States, this contract-labor section seems to us an unwarranted interference with their rights.

What we want and must have to assist in the development of the South and its emancipation from a deplorable labor stringency is a still more liberal immigration law, with liberal interpretation, not restrictions which will still further hamper us in working toward the goal of our legitimate desires.

It behooves the Georgia Immigration Association and like organizations in other States to get back of their Representatives in Congress and urge that every possible effort be made to bring about the defeat of the Lodge-Gardner restriction bill.

From Atlanta Georgian, December 12, 1906:

NEW LABORERS FOR THE SOUTH.

Like the race problem in these Southern States, the question of foreign immigration is ever with us and demanding the attention of thoughtful persons everywhere. Every line written upon the subject, every theory advanced for public discussion, is eagerly seized upon for what it is worth in throwing light upon this perplexing theme of "where must laborers be secured to meet the demands of a rapidly growing South?"

There is a close connection between foreign immigration and the negro question, inasmuch as the negro does not hold the place in the heart of the South he once did. His growing indifference and indolence wherein labor is concerned, either in our cities or upon our farms, has formed a breach between the races which seems to widen with every succeeding year, and forces him more and more into the background to make room for the more industrious and worthy class of laborers as are bound in the ever-increasing stream of immigrants from different parts of Europe. These new nephews of Uncle Sam, who were admitted during the past twelve months, number more than a million. The presence of this vast army of people in the United States is scarcely felt in the South where they are so badly needed, because these immigrants, being for the most part day laborers, do not take kindly to agriculture, as did a great many of them several years ago who, being ambitious to become farm owners, settled upon some of our cheap lands and rapidly became Americanized. They now seem disposed to crowd into the cities and mining districts instead of into the cotton fields of the South to fill the vacancies left by the negroes who have swarmed into our large cities.

The State of New York gets more immigrants than any other; Pennsylvania comes next on the list, because of its large number of coal mines. The large number of immigrants coming to this country every year is made up of such a motley collection of people that a distinction must necessarily be made in receiving them as citizens of this Republic.

The purpose of the foreign commission of immigration is to select the most desirable class of these foreigners, shutting out the criminal element and those likely to be afflicted with contagious diseases. This commission also looks to the scattering of their bulk, thereby preventing a congestion of our big cities while tending to induce more of them to settle in the rural districts, where they are most needed.

Statistics show that the Scandinavian immigrants are the best educated, while those from Denmark, Norway, and Sweden come next in intelligence and industry. The overcrowded condition of our big cities, especially New York, by these immigrants is due to the fact that the greatest bulk of our foreign immigration lands at that point, where they join their friends who have come before them, and who have probably written for them to come. And thus they remain, entirely ignorant of opportunities to do better elsewhere.

Many of them fall into the hands of employment agencies and are misled, and for this reason the immigration commission recommends that each State have a representative to meet immigrants upon landing in New York, that the especially desirable ones can be aided in locating in the most advantageous manner, both to themselves and to their employers.

It has been suggested by the commission of immigration that ports for the landing of these immigrants be established at New Orleans and Galveston. The idea is an extremely sensible and timely one, and is worthy of serious consideration by those who would turn the tide of immigration toward these Southern States to aid in their industrial growth and development.

Much has already been written and said upon the subject of importing foreigners into this country, especially the southern section, for filling the places of labor made vacant by the withdrawal of the negro from the field, but any wise suggestion offered with a view to shedding some more light upon this labor problem, and perhaps bringing about its happy solution, will doubtless be hailed with delight by those having the South's best interests and its industrial growth and development most at heart.

Mr. President, I have also editorials on the same line, although I have them not on my desk, editorials from the Savannah and Macon and Columbus and Augusta newspapers, all of them on the same line, urging that the State of Georgia take advantage of the opportunity furnished by the ruling of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to inaugurate a movement similar to that which was inaugurated in South Carolina, not for the purpose of procuring contract labor, but for the purpose of showing to the countries from which desirable immigrants can be obtained the advantages of immigration, and furnishing them the means to immigrate to that State, with full liberty when they get there to take such employment as they see fit.

Mr. LODGE. I do not want to—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. BACON. I yield with pleasure.

Mr. LODGE. I do not desire to break in on the Senator. I thought he was reading articles from newspapers. If he would allow me, I should like to say a few words in regard to the clause to which, I understand, he objects.

Mr. BACON. Yes; I yield to the Senator from Massachusetts with pleasure.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I was greatly astonished when opposition was developed to the particular part of the conference report as to which it was manifested yesterday. I think I may say that no one of the conferees would have imagined for a moment that that portion of the report could be assailed. Not one word was said in conference, according to my recollection, as to the South Carolina case or the ruling of the Secretary of Commerce of Labor thereon. If any allusion was made, it escaped me. I remember no allusion to it. There was not the slightest intention on the part of the conferees of modifying in any way the clause which gives power to a State to take steps to induce immigration. There was no intention on the part of the conferees of limiting the power of the State. If those clauses which relate to contract labor have been strengthened, it was without any reference whatever to the State or to the case which has arisen in South Carolina. It was owing to the unanimous opinion of the conferees that those laws should be maintained in a state of efficiency.

The particular clause to which I understand the Senator from Georgia objects—I confess I do not very well see the force of his objection—was a House provision, and the Senate conferees, seeing no objection to it, but much to commend it, receded and allowed its insertion. It is a clause, however, to which we understood the House conferees attached great importance, and I think it would be extremely difficult to induce them to recede, particularly after the construction which has been placed upon it; and that, Mr. President, is the matter to which I wish to address myself now.

As I have said, it was a complete surprise to me that any opposition should have been raised which involved the integrity of the contract-labor laws. The contract-labor laws antedate the immigration laws. They proceed on a wholly different basis. The purpose of the contract-labor laws from the beginning has been to defend the workingmen of the United States from a competition that no workingmen could possibly stand. If it were possible for great corporations, either in manufactures or in railroads, to go across the water to any country in the world, save China, and there make contracts to bring in labor at the prices assented to in a foreign country, and further than that, to bring in labor which was made responsible in its wages for the price of its passage to this country, it would be utterly out of the question to think that the standard of American wages or the standard of living of American workingmen could be maintained, for as fast as the laborers induced in this method to come to this country became accustomed to American standards and desired to achieve American wages and American forms of living, they would be confronted by fresh bodies of contract laborers brought in under rates of wages far lower than ours by contracts made in countries where the wages and standards are alike lower than ours.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President—

Mr. LODGE. I am speaking now of the general laws, if the Senator will be kind enough to let me have the floor.

Mr. BACON. I desire to say that I did not understand, when the Senator from Massachusetts asked me to yield to him, that he was going to make a speech on the subject of this bill. I yielded for a statement.

Mr. LODGE. I told the Senator I did not want to ask a question. I said if he could read those articles from the newspapers just as well at some other time—

Mr. BACON. No.

Mr. LODGE. I should be much obliged if he would let me have the floor.

Mr. BACON. As the Senator puts it on that ground, I must decline to yield. If he puts it on the ground that I can read the articles from the newspapers at some other time, I must decline to yield. I was reading them for legitimate purposes—

Mr. LODGE. I did not question the Senator's purpose.

Mr. BACON. And if he had listened he would have so recognized. There is no disposition to be disobliging in any particular, but I did not know when the Senator asked me to yield to him that he designed to enter upon a general discussion of the question.

Mr. LODGE. I asked the Senator to allow me to make a statement in regard to the clause in the bill which he was discussing, and he said he would.

Mr. BACON. Yes.

Mr. LODGE. If he chooses now to withdraw that permission—

Mr. BACON. No.

Mr. LODGE. He is entirely welcome to do so. I can make my remarks at some other time. I do not wonder that the speech disturbs the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. BACON. I do not think the Senator from Massachusetts has any cause for feeling in the matter. I spoke to him in terms of the utmost courtesy.

Mr. LODGE. When a courtesy is extended, it is not usual to withdraw it; that is all.

Mr. BACON. I do not propose to withdraw it if the Senator is going to confine himself to what he said—a statement. I have no objection to that, but I judged from the way in which the Senator was proceeding that he intended to go into a general discussion of the question. If so, it would manifestly be unjust to me. If the Senator desires to confine himself—

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President—

Mr. BACON. Pardon me a moment. If the Senator desires to confine himself to that which he has already again stated, I certainly shall not have the slightest disposition to interfere.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator either yielded me the floor very courteously to make my statement or he did not. He did not yield to me to make a statement in his way.

Mr. BACON. As the Senator puts it upon the ground of courtesy, I will yield the floor to him for just as long a time as he wishes to occupy it.

Mr. LODGE. I am very much indebted to the Senator from Georgia. I understood that was the ground upon which he first yielded the floor.

Mr. BACON. I did not understand when I yielded that the Senator desired the floor for any great length of time; but if he puts it upon the ground of courtesy I will yield fully to him.

Mr. LODGE. I will yield to the Senator from Georgia. I can get in at some other time. The Senator is certain to stop sometime, and then I can get in.

Mr. BACON. Possibly; and I will say to the Senator that I will stop whenever I get through with a legitimate discussion of the question. There is going to be on my part no perfunctory speech for the consumption of time.

Mr. LODGE. A legitimate discussion must stop sometime.

Mr. BACON. I can appeal to what I have already stated in substantiation of the statement that it shall be a legitimate discussion, and I think I was engaged in a legitimate discussion when I yielded to the Senator. I have great pleasure in yielding to him now.

Mr. LODGE. I do not question the legitimacy of the Senator's discussion, but I think even a legitimate discussion must have an end.

Mr. President, my statement, if it had not been interrupted, would have been nearly concluded. I was speaking about the basis of our contract-labor laws and the vast importance which they are to the workingmen of this country. They are, to my mind, of the utmost importance, and I know how much importance the men engaged in the industries in my State attach to them.

Now, what has happened is this: The State of South Carolina appointed an agent to promote immigration to that State, as it had an unquestioned right to do. But they gave him only \$2,000 a year and his expenses, and the manufacturers of the State contributed \$30,000 to enable him to bring laborers and operatives to that State. With that money he went abroad and established agencies. With that money he made arrangements to bring laborers. He has brought 500 and there are 500 more on the water. There is a contract made as to the payment of their passage, and the money is paid back from their wages.

If that system is to be extended, there is not a State in the

Union which could not under the guise of a State agent allow its corporations, railroad and manufacturing, to introduce any amount of contract labor they chose to bring. The trouble is not in having a State appropriate money to promote immigration to the State. The trouble is in having the money furnished by the capitalists behind, and if you draw over them the thin veil of a State agency, it does not alter the thing in the least. It is contract labor, and if one State appoints an agent of that kind there is nothing to prevent employers, through that agency, bringing any amount of contract labor into the whole country.

I have not the least doubt that there are plenty of States in the Union where if they could get a State agent appointed, the manufacturers and the constructors of public works and the great contractors and the railroads would be willing to put up hundreds of thousands of dollars to supply themselves with the cheapest labor the world affords. That is the danger which is to be apprehended in the application of the South Carolina arrangement, that we are to have contract labor in the name of the State.

Mr. President, this is the issue which has been raised. There is no attempt in this bill to interfere with the powers of the States. There is no attempt to upset the decision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The decision was never even mentioned in conference. The Senator from Georgia has raised here the direct question of contract labor. It is nothing in the world but contract labor brought in by the State agent, paid for by manufacturers, paid for by the employers of labor. It makes an issue which I am very sorry to see raised, but I represent a great industrial State, where there are 500,000 people engaged in the manufacturing industries, and I know there is nothing that they have so much at heart as this question of contract labor. It is not a question of immigrants—

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. HOPKINS. I am not as familiar as I ought to be, perhaps, with the facts connected with the South Carolina case, which has just been cited by the Senator from Massachusetts. I do not know whether the Government has taken any action in the premises. I should like to know from the Senator from Massachusetts if under that state of facts and under existing law those immigrants could not be kept from landing?

Mr. LODGE. The case was raised in the Department of Labor. The case submitted to the Solicitor of the Department or the assistant attorney of the Department was whether Mr. Watson was violating the contract-labor law in what he did in Europe and bringing men over here on paid tickets and with arrangements for refunding their passage money out of their wages, and Mr. Earle held that he was not. I think the best that can be said for it is that it is a very close decision. I think the question could have been put in a way which would have made a very different decision inevitable.

Mr. HOPKINS. If the present law is not sufficient to bar any such action, I think there ought to be an amendment to the existing law.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, as I was saying, the question has been raised here and it has been put in such a shape that we are asked to reject this report on the plain ground that it is believed to strengthen the contract-labor laws. I do not know how it may be with other Senators representing great industrial States—and there are many of them here—but I can not myself assent, after the issue has been raised, to doing anything which will modify those great defensive laws. They do not involve the question of immigration in the least. It is the question of labor and whether labor can be brought in under a contract, direct or indirect, in the form of paid passages or in any other form. I dislike very much to have such a question raised, raised as I think needlessly, about this bill. We did not interfere in any way with the rights, the legitimate rights, of the States. We were careful to preserve that clause intact.

Mr. President, the whole of this great legislation is endangered now because Senators think they find something in it which may interfere with manufacturers bringing imported laborers to this country under the guise of a State agency. The Senator from Georgia says that that clause discriminates against the South. Mr. President, it applies to every State in the Union, North and South. It discriminates against those States which would not allow the employment of a State agent to bring out labor paid for by the manufacturers. Those are the States against which it discriminates. There is, as I said, a great population in my State, intelligent workmen, engaged in the manufactures of Massachusetts. They read; they understand these questions; they vote; they know what is of importance to them and to their interests; and they believe,

rightly, as I think, that more important to them than anything else is to put it beyond the power of capital to bring into this country labor contracted for in a foreign country, either for a direct term of years or by means of a ticket, the cost of which is to be taken from their wages.

I am very sorry, Mr. President, that that issue has been raised. I think it has been needlessly raised. The committee, I repeat in closing, had no intention of limiting the proper powers of a State to induce immigration to come within its borders. Such improvements as were made in the contract-labor laws we thought in conference very slight. But it appears that we are thought to have strengthened the contract-labor laws. If we have, I am glad of it, and representing such a State as I do, I for one can not consent to any weakening of those great statutes.

Mr. HOPKINS. Before the Senator from Massachusetts takes his seat I desire to suggest to him that under the statement made regarding the condition in South Carolina, it seems to me that the so-called "State agent" instead of acting as a State agent is the agent of private corporations, great manufacturing industries, because, as I understand the statement of the Senator from Massachusetts, the money that is raised to pay the passage of these immigrants is not raised by taxation from the great body of the people, but is furnished by certain great manufacturing interests or certain private interests.

It seems to me that under those conditions the State agent would be liable to indictment under the laws of Congress for violating the contract-labor law, and that he can not, under the guise of his official commission from the State of South Carolina, select immigrants from various countries in Europe and bring them to this country under an arrangement by which they are to repay their passage. The only way it seems to me that the State of South Carolina could bring immigrants there to increase her population would be by raising money by general taxation, if it can be done under the constitution and laws of that State, and a fund set aside for that purpose. It must be a donation to the people who are brought there, and it must be without any limitation or any conditions whatever. But whenever the conditions are of the character described by the Senator from Massachusetts, it is clearly against the spirit if not the letter of the law, and the agent who indulges in that is, it seems to me, liable to indictment and certainly would be convicted under an indictment of that character.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, as the Senator from Massachusetts has voluntarily yielded the floor, I presume I have fully discharged my debt of courtesy. If there is anything lacking to complete it, I will be glad to add it.

At the time when the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] asked me to yield to him I was reading from the editorials of leading newspapers in Georgia, for the purpose of showing the importance which was attached by those representative newspapers to the ruling of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor sustaining the legitimacy of the action which has been taken thereunder by South Carolina, and the evident pleasure with which these representative newspapers recognized the opportunity to supply a great need in the State, a crying need in the State, for the best class of immigration from the countries of Europe with which the people of this country are most in sympathy and nearest in blood, and in the discussion of the matter showing the emphasis which had been given by these representative journals to the effect of the great need of this labor in the South, where, as was stated yesterday, there is such a dearth of labor that 20 per cent of the spindles of the South are idle because there are no hands to keep them in motion, and where a condition exists in which the scarcity of labor is not confined to cotton manufactory, but extends to all departments of labor, all departments of industry, on the farm, in the factory, in the lumbering districts, in the mining districts, in the proper carrying on of the railroad industry, in the domestic necessities of the people. Through them all there is a most distressing condition of affairs which by reason of the peculiar conditions in the South can not be met in the ordinary course of the migration of peoples voluntarily.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. BACON. With great pleasure.

Mr. GALLINGER. As I recall the matter, on yesterday the Senator suggested that these laborers were brought from abroad by an organization, I think created, perhaps, by the legislature of the State of Georgia. Am I correct?

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator permit me to state the exact facts? The State of South Carolina is the one which inaugurated the movement and which evoked this ruling from the Department of Commerce and Labor. It consisted in the ap-

pointment by the authority of a law of the State of an officer or agent—a commissioner, I think, his title is—who was given a salary. He was furnished with the money by private individuals or associations with which this immigration was secured. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor says in this ruling that if his action had been that of a private individual he would undoubtedly have been amenable to the law, but that as an officer of a State there was no violation of law. I think I have stated what the Senator desired to know.

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes, Mr. President, I wish to supplement that with another question. Has the commissioner or the representative from these States that are suffering for the proper amount of labor directed their attention to the great northern cities where there is a congestion of immigrants, with a view to encouraging them to go South?

Mr. BACON. I think they have; but it is very difficult to accomplish that for this reason—I am told that this is the reason: That the immigrants are largely brought over by the fact that they have friends and relatives who have preceded them, and they naturally go to the same place where they are found. In addition to this, they get among great colonies of their own people, speaking their own language, and it is very much more in harmony with their wishes and pleasure to remain with them than to go elsewhere. The effort has been made, and repeatedly made, but without any marked success. There are a few who here and there straggle into the Southern States, but the effort to procure then in any sufficient number to meet the demand is an utter failure.

Mr. GALLINGER. I make the suggestion for the reason that I have thought, without having studied the question very closely, that one of the great evils of immigration as it exists to-day is the fact that the immigrants mass themselves in great centers of our industrial communities—

Mr. BACON. Exactly.

Mr. GALLINGER. And many of them, I should judge, do not find profitable employment. I confess that as I have heard this matter discussed I have great sympathy for the southern cities that are suffering for a proper supply of labor. I do not know that I can vote with the Senator on the question that is now before the Senate, but I shall be glad to cooperate in any way possible to relieve the South of what I think is a great hardship.

Mr. BACON. Now, Mr. President—

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator from Georgia will permit me, I should like to say to the Senator from New Hampshire that the southern farmers are in a worse state than the southern manufacturers, and the demand is as much, indeed more, for agricultural laborers than it is for persons to go into factories.

Mr. GALLINGER. I had not special reference, I will say to the Senator from South Carolina, to the manufacturers of the South. I have understood that there was a lack—

Mr. TILLMAN. In both fields.

Mr. GALLINGER. All along the line.

Mr. TILLMAN. All along and in both fields.

Mr. HOPKINS. I should like to ask the Senator from South Carolina if lack of labor on the farms is not a complaint that is quite universal, not only on the farms in South Carolina, but in the West and wherever farming is carried on. It seems to me the complaint that is made in the South about lack of labor can be made in almost any section of our common country. Business has grown so great in all the various departments of commerce and trade that the employees are not sufficient in number to meet the demand. This is perhaps not the case to the degree that it is felt in South Carolina; but I know that in my own State farm labor is scarce. The wages are twice what they were twenty years ago. Labor is scarce in all the various other industries. In my own city there is a cotton mill where they employ five or six hundred hands, and the manager told me during the holiday recess when I was at home that there are more than 25 per cent of the spindles which are not being used because of lack of labor. He stated that that condition was quite general in the cotton trade.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I find it difficult to pursue a thread of argument by reason of not simply the fact of interruptions, but by reason of the fact that in the course of interruptions the discussion drifts far away from that in which I was immediately engaged upon the discussion of at the time. Returning to—

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Before the Senator resumes his argument, will he allow a brief interruption?

Mr. BACON. Why, certainly.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. This question of sympathy for the South is one that has been affirmatively expressed by this body twice within the last ten days. The Committee on Immigra-

tion have reported favorably and the Senate has passed two distinct measures providing for the establishment of immigrant stations at New Orleans and at Galveston, and making appropriations out of the immigrant fund for the erection of buildings at those places. They have taken that action on the advice of the Bureau of Immigration, based upon this reason, that it will help to divert the stream of immigration coming to this country to those sections. In other words, it will help, as is suggested to me by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], to divide the stream and send a portion of it where it seems to be so much needed.

Now, I beg to assure the Senator that the committee and the conferees are in full sympathy with all that he says about the needs of the South. They will be glad to cooperate in every possible way to divert a portion of the immigrants coming here to that section of the country, and I wish to repeat—

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator will not accuse me of discourtesy, as the Senator from Massachusetts did, but—

Mr. DILLINGHAM. No.

Mr. BACON. Really, I should like to go on with my remarks.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I will not occupy the Senator's time, but I wanted, before he took up his argument, he having been interrupted—

Mr. BACON. I am perfectly willing to be interrupted for a question, but for Senators to interrupt for the purpose of making distinct speeches upon the question is certainly unjust to me.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. No; I will not do that. I wanted to say in behalf of the conferees what has already been said by the Senator from Massachusetts, that this question was not considered by the conferees—that is to say, it did not suggest itself to them that the amendment of which the Senator from Georgia complains could operate as he thinks it may. Now, I want—

Mr. BACON. Does not the Senator think he ought to let me discuss that question before he replies to my argument?

Mr. DILLINGHAM. Yes; I would be very glad to do so.

Mr. BACON. I have not had the opportunity.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I thought the Senator had discussed it.

Mr. BACON. No; I have not. I have been trying all the morning to get to it, but each time Senators desire to anticipate me and answer in advance.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. If the Senator prefers to complete his argument, I will not interrupt him further.

Mr. BACON. No; I wish the Senator would complete what he was on.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. No; in view of what the Senator has said, I will not continue my remarks. I supposed he had completed his argument upon that point. If not, I do not wish to interrupt him.

Mr. BACON. No; I had not completed it.

Mr. LATIMER. I want to ask the Senator if he will yield to me just a moment?

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator please excuse me? I have yielded to an extent that it is absolutely impossible for me to present this case as I desired.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia declines to yield.

Mr. BACON. I take a liberty with my friend on this side of the Chamber that I have not taken with gentlemen on the other side. I hope the Senator will appreciate the fact that I do so because of the belief that he will recognize the propriety of it.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, I rise to apologize.

Mr. BACON. I do not think any apology is needed from the Senator. He asked me a question and I replied to it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I was absent from the Chamber and I did not know that the Senator had been interrupted before I came in.

Mr. BACON. I do not object to that class of interruptions at all, but it is the opportunity which Senators undertake to make independent, substantive speeches, which certainly is not in accord with the usual custom and does not contribute much to the ease with which one presents his case.

Mr. LATIMER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BACON. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. LATIMER. I want to apologize to the Senator and to say that my purpose was simply to get a little information from the chairman of the committee on a subject that I thought he was going to discuss.

Mr. BACON. I think if the Senator will let me proceed I may probably cover the ground that he wishes, but I will yield to everybody who wishes it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia yields to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. LATIMER. I wish to ask the chairman of the committee if, in his judgment and in the judgment of the conferees, the bill has been changed so as to prevent a State, when the State has contributed the money through its legislature, from bringing immigrants to a State? It is the contention here, as I understand it, that under this provision an appropriation made by the legislature of a State can not be used by the State's agent to bring immigrants into the State.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. In reply to that inquiry I will say that I do not think it affects it at all. I do not see how it can be so construed. The point I was about to make when the Senator from Georgia objected was simply to call attention to the language that is complained of. The law itself is not changed. Among the excluded classes in the second section there is the following:

Any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes.

Now comes the amendment:

And that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly.

In other words, that is a part of the proof, that it shall be shown affirmatively that his ticket or passage has not been paid for by any of these classes. That is the only change I know of in the law that applies to this subject, and that is confined to the evidence when the person applies for admission.

Mr. BACON. Now, Mr. President, if there is any other Senator who desires to submit any remarks before I go on, I will wait until he does so. [A pause.] I judge from the fact that nobody responds to the invitation that I may now proceed.

Mr. President, I will return to what I was endeavoring to say as to the attitude of the South in reference to this matter. I will simply say, in answer to the very gracious words of the Senator from Vermont as to the sympathy of the South, that "Fine words butter no parsnips." All these assurances are very gratifying, but we prefer to have something that is practical in its nature and not limited to words. As I shall show before I get through, if I am permitted to do so, there is a practical injustice of the grossest kind about to be perpetrated. I would need no higher evidence of it than what has been said by the Senator from Massachusetts. The Senator from Massachusetts evidently does not understand this proposed law as the Senator from Vermont does. The Senator from Massachusetts evidently understands that it is to break up the opportunity for immigration that is presented under the present law under the ruling of the Department of Commerce and Labor. What else can be construed as to the meaning of what he has said but that? There can be no doubt about it.

As I was saying, Mr. President, I have read these newspaper extracts for the double purpose of showing the great need that we should be allowed to proceed under the present law as the State of South Carolina has proceeded; that in the expression of that great need and in its recognition in its expression through these newspaper utterances there was also the advocacy of the continued movement in that line and the congratulation that the opportunity was presented, and that all over the South there was a feeling of hope that there was a future for us, that the door had been opened where we could legitimately secure the labor which is necessary to keep our industries from languishing, when that labor is needed in every department of industry in not simply one State, but in eight or ten States.

Now, the question is, does this proposed legislation shut that door of hope? Does this proposed legislation close that opportunity? I say it does, and I shall try to show it if I can. What the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] says illustrates what I remarked yesterday. The Senator from New Hampshire says that while he recognizes this great need and sympathizes with it, he does not know that he can vote with me to protect the South against this great injustice and this great wrong. Why? Because it has been brought in here in connection with another matter, which is to control his action, and something that he would not do if left to itself, he and other Senators will do, because however unjust it may be to the South, and however much injury it may inflict on the South, they are to reconcile themselves to the action on the ground that they are to accomplish something else which they conceive to be of more pressing and paramount importance. Am I not correct in that statement?

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having ar-

rived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. Table Calendar 26, Senate resolution 214, by Mr. CARTER.

Mr. CARTER. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection it is so ordered. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. BACON. I do, with pleasure.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator correctly states the question. It is an embarrassing situation. If this was a matter separate and independent of itself, I should certainly feel differently about it from what I do at present.

Mr. BACON. Certainly; undoubtedly.

Mr. GALLINGER. It is a complicated and disagreeable situation that we are in, I think, so far as the contention of the Senator is concerned.

Mr. BACON. Certainly; we realize that the Senator speaks with the utmost candor in that particular. I believe it is true of other Senators. We all recognize the importance of the matter on the Pacific coast, a matter somewhat international in its importance, and a matter of great local importance to that people. I am in absolute sympathy with it myself. I am ready to do anything I can for the purpose of accomplishing that. But my complaint is that it is not necessary to do this wrong to us in order to accomplish that. There is no division of sentiment here as to what shall be done on the Pacific coast. There is no reluctance on the part of any of us to do what is necessary to relieve the present situation of its tension.

As I said on yesterday, this thing could be separated. A joint resolution could be taken up even at this late hour of the day and passed through this body which would accomplish everything in regard to the matter which is sought to be accomplished by this conference report. There is no difficulty about it in the world. It would have the unanimous vote of the Senate. Then, if this is an injustice, why should that be used as a cause for it, and as an opportunity for it, and as a means for it?

I do not believe, Mr. President, that this legislation could get through this body if left to itself. I believe there are other Senators who, like the Senator from New Hampshire, would realize the injustice about to be done, and would not consent to it under any pressure whatever, or to please any particular man or any particular section.

Now, I want to come to the question whether or not it does it; because if I am mistaken about it, all right. I want to see whether I am right or not, and I ask the candid consideration of Senators to what I am about to submit to them.

Under the South Carolina plan, as we will call it, it has been ruled by the Department that it is competent for a State to appoint a commissioner on immigration, who shall set forth, by advertisement and circulars, or in any other way, or on personal solicitation, or through the agency of others, as was done in this case, in different cities, the advantages to immigrants who might be induced to go to the State of South Carolina—the climate, the soil, the character of the productions, the character of the people, the character of the industries, the wages to be paid, the demand for labor—that that is all legitimate for him to do, and that he may solicit them and try to persuade them to go in the light of such inducements to the State of South Carolina, not under contract labor, as I shall endeavor to show; and, further, that it is perfectly legitimate for that commissioner not simply to use State funds, as asked by the junior Senator from South Carolina [Mr. LATIMER], but to use funds which may be furnished to him by an association of individuals who may be impressed with the importance to the industries of a State to have immigrants come to it; and that when he does so, it being legitimate, there can be no interference with the coming in of those immigrants. That is the ruling, and that is the situation.

Now, you will mark that there are two questions which can be presented. One is whether a commissioner in so doing would be a violator of law and could be proceeded against. That was the question which was raised upon which this ruling of the Department was made, as to whether or not he had violated the law, and further as to whether the persons who came in could be deported.

Another question, however, could have been raised before that by a commissioner or representative of the Government as to the right of these people to land.

Mr. President, this bill is a most adroit attempt to absolutely nullify the law as it now exists, so far as it gives opportunity for any other importation of immigrants in the manner pursued by the State of South Carolina. It matters not if the commissioner has not violated the law, it matters not that he

can not be proceeded against, if it be true that the immigrant can be met at the wharf and told, "You shall not land." Then the law is as perfectly null and void as if it were said that the commissioner had no right to go abroad and solicit immigrants to come in. Is there any possible issue which can be made upon the correctness of that proposition? I say that this proposed law seeks to nullify that provision of the existing law in exactly that way, by prohibiting the immigrant from landing, and I say it is most adroitly inserted in this bill. Now, let me read it. I will read the law as it stands and the provision that has been ingrafted upon it at page 18. The law as it stands now, section 2 of the present law, excludes:

Any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes.

You will mark that that is the law, that if a person has been aided by his ticket or passage having been paid or having been assisted in any way to come he is not necessarily excluded by that fact, but he is excluded by that fact unless he can show that he does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes. The foregoing excluded classes are idiots, imbeciles, feeble-minded persons, and persons brought in for immoral purposes, and otherwise.

I ask Senators to keep carefully in mind that as the law now stands, even though a party has a ticket or a passage paid for, or even though he has been assisted to come, he is entitled to come in if he can show that he does not belong to one of the excluded classes. Now the language sought to be added to that which has the effect which I say it has is the following:

That said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly.

That could have been put in as an independent sentence, and it has the same effect as if it had been in as an independent sentence. The courts would necessarily so construe it. It is a very awkward sentence as it is, taken as a whole, but there is no possible escape from the construction that if a person has had a ticket or passage paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly, it matters not whether he is within the excluded classes or not, he is excluded by the language in this proposed law.

Now, what is the effect of that? According to the South Carolina method the passage of the immigrant was paid for directly by an association, because the association furnished the commissioner with the money with which it was done. That may look like a very small matter. It may be said, "Well, let the State furnish the money." In the first place, the States have not the money. All the State governments are supported in the South by direct taxation. The States are not wealthy; taxation is a great burden, and the people are jealous of every dollar that is imposed upon them. The States are not in a position to pay the money necessary to meet these expenses of the passage of the parties here.

Further than that—I do not know what other States it may be true of, but it is true of my State—under the constitution of the State no such money could be appropriated by the legislature, because the subjects for which the money can be appropriated by the legislature in my State are extremely limited and few in number. There is no prohibition against this particular kind of an appropriation except indirectly; in other words, the delegation of power is affirmative, not negative, in its terms, and they are limited to certain classes of subjects for which an appropriation such as this can be made.

As far as the State of Georgia is concerned, if I am correct in my construction of this language, it is to utterly nullify the present law so far as any practical work can be done under it.

Now, the best evidence I can give to the Senate that I am not mistaken as to that construction is twofold. In the first place, the Senate has heard this morning the Senator from Massachusetts, who is the great advocate of this provision, in which he argues as to the necessity of it that if the law can be construed as it has been construed by the Department of Justice, and other States can do what South Carolina has done, it would flood the country with an undesirable class of labor, evidently showing that the Senator from Massachusetts understands and intends that the construction of this law and the operation of this law shall be to utterly change the present law and nullify it so far as any proceeding can be had under it such as was had by South Carolina.

Mr. President, if that is done, the possibility of immigration is gone, and I want to say right here that the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] argues as to the evils of contract labor and charges that this is giving opportunity for contract labor.

The statement of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor is emphatic, and it is borne out by the statement which I have read from newspapers in the State of South Carolina, that there was no contract labor in the matter; that these immigrants were not engaged in a foreign country to take employment to come here and do certain work. That is what contract labor is. Contract labor is where one goes to a man and says to him: "I will pay you so much money to go, say, to South Carolina, for instance, and work for me in a cotton factory, or any other class of labor," and where the man agrees to it and comes over here under the obligation of the contract to perform certain labor. There has been nothing of the kind done and nothing of the kind is desired to be done. Certainly nothing of the kind could be attempted under the present law. The sole purpose is to bring to the country a desirable class of immigrants, and then, when they land, to have them do just as they did in South Carolina—go where they please, take such employment as they desire, and be as entirely free as if they had not been brought across the ocean at all.

I will read here an extract which I have from the Washington Post of February 14, reciting a statement in regard to that matter, which they took from the Greenville News, of South Carolina, showing the character of that importation. The Post says, speaking of the newspaper, the Greenville News:

It asserts that the people of South Carolina did not have to bear the expense of bringing over the first or the second shipload of immigrants; that the cost of this movement, including the cost of the transportation of the first lot, did not fall upon the State, but that the money for this purpose was donated to South Carolina by certain corporations. The News further asserts that the greater portion of the first shipload went to the mills in the upcountry, but it avers they were not under contract and were at liberty to go wherever they pleased and engage in whatever kind of employment they desired, although they were selected with a view to their availability in cotton mills. Still, it appears that many of them went on farms and that some of them went out of the State.

As to the second cargo, just arrived at Charleston, the News reports that they are from the farming classes and most of them will seek for employment on farms, while a small percentage of the number will invest in property and become landowners at once. The News thinks the State immigration department has accomplished a vast amount of good even in the face of great difficulties, and now that the hard part of the pioneer work has been accomplished the News says that the future work of the department should be much more extended and beneficial.

Mr. President, there is another matter that I forgot to refer to. I stated that the evidence of what was the proper construction of this proposed law was found, first, in what the Senator from Massachusetts had contended here to-day. There can not be any doubt about his language—none whatever. It is true that the Senator went further than the facts justified and endeavored to show that I had contended here for contract labor. The remarks I made yesterday will be in the Record, and the words "contract labor" do not appear in them except where the Senator from Massachusetts himself asked me a question and in replying to the suggestion contained in that question. I am not here contending for contract labor. I am simply contending for the opportunity of a State to attract to its borders the best class of people who will come there and be free people, to do what they please after they get there. A class of people who will be desirable in every particular, who will assimilate with our people, who will be, themselves and their children, valuable acquisitions, and will supply the great need of the present, to prevent our industries from languishing and absolutely becoming paralyzed.

Another evidence of it is this, Mr. President: I have submitted to Senators in charge of this conference report a simple proposition. I have stated to them that if they would add after the word "indirectly" the words I am about to read I should have no further objection to the report. The words which I want to induce them to introduce are these: "Unless so paid through the official or agent or representative of a State." That would put the thing beyond doubt.

Mr. SPOONER. On what page of the conference report does the Senator from Georgia propose the amendment?

Mr. BACON. I read, in response to the Senator's inquiry, the clause in the report as it would read if the words which I propose were added. It is found on page 18. The lines are not numbered, but they are near the middle of the page. After the word "classes" follows the matter in italics, which reads:

And that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly.

To which I would add "unless so paid through the official or agent or representative of a State."

Mr. SPOONER. Do I understand the Senator to use the words "paid through?"

Mr. BACON. "Through or by." It would read, "unless paid through or by the official or agent or representative of a State;" in other words, it would still be the law that no asso-